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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Germany Has Opportunity Choosing Helpful Workers The Frankenstein of War

¶ **German Pledges**—Berlin looks on its pledges to respect the integrity of Belgium and the Netherlands as a splendid stroke of diplomacy. She expects her action to quell Anglo-French doubts as to German protestations of peaceful intentions westward. At the same time the Reich indicates to her North Sea neighbors that participation in any possible sanctions against Germany would be to their disadvantage. Strategically, too, the agreement has its advantages for Germany, for Belgian neutrality assures a buffer against friction in the West, and hence eases military problems in that sector. Germany feels that the way is now open for complete understanding between England, France and the Reich on a basis of peaceful co-operation. It holds that Stanley Baldwin's much quoted statement that "England's frontiers are on the Rhine," may now be withdrawn, since the agreement with Belgium pushes the frontiers into the North Sea. Germany feels she has taken the initiative in a move which western democracies may approve.

* * *

• **Certainly all** peace seeking nations can consistently follow any course which respects the rights of neighbor nations. Germany has taken a step which might easily give her leadership in the stabilization of Europe—provided her peaceward steps are maintained when she turns east.

* * *

¶ **European Comments** — Possible transformation of the whole European scene is now envisaged. Central European authorities declare that if Germany should follow its pledge to North Sea powers with a similar offer to Austria and Czechoslovakia, the peace of Europe would be practically assured. Certainly no dictator could wish for a better opportunity to exalt a nation or vindicate a kultur. However, Downing Street gives no official hints as to its attitude. The European tradition of skepticism seems to prompt the suspicion that Germany's eye may be fixed on France, and its own eastward ambitions. Diplomatic pessimists wonder whether Germany may be repairing fences west because she wants a free hand east of the Rhine.

* * *

• **Nevertheless**, the Reich has made a step. The step may be moved toward the platform of peace, or toward the pitfall of agression. Co-operation, conciliation, co-ordination are three brawny workmen who could move the steps peaceward. Intolerance, suspicion, skepticism are catty sisters of the pit. Until Germany's intentions are definitely revealed, the hope of a constructive outcome largely rests with thoughts tuned to an understanding expectancy of good.

* * *

¶ **Economic Peace Waves**—Persistently the idea pops up that economic adjustments have a tremendous bearing on peace. Now Sir Geoffrey Clark, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, addresses that organization at Manchester, England, and voices the assurance that British business men, while reluctant to adopt in practice a complete removal of trade barriers, are nevertheless favorable to the abolition of exchange restrictions, instability of currencies, bad debts, and the self-destructive policy of self-sufficiency. Sir Geoffrey advocates bilateral business agreements with other countries irrespective of politics.

* * *

• **If business men** can be broad minded for the sake of business, mankind generally might find it equally advantageous to be broad minded for the sake of mankind.

* * *

¶ **Battle Fronts** — Japan continues its "war on civilians" with another bombardment at Shanghai which rakes the international settlement, marks many civilian casualties, wounds a United States marine. Madrid suffers from an insurgent attack in which approximately 700 shells blast the heart of the city. China protests to Geneva against Japanese outrages, charging use of poison gas. Britain and France, in close collaboration, accede to Italy's demand that the volunteer question be submitted to the Non-Intervention Committee. British and French staffs likewise agree to collaboration to counteract Italian dominance of the Balearic Islands, and Libya.

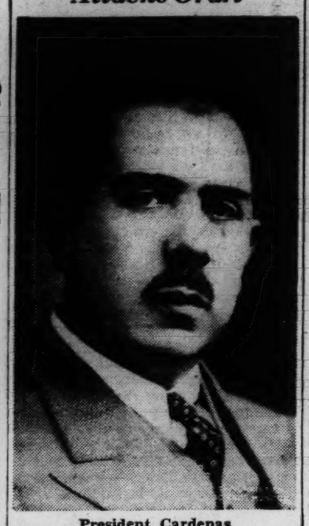
* * *

• **"Armed diplomacy"** presents a horrid picture alike to aggressors and defenders. But it will prove a significant picture if it reveals to mankind the fact that warlike methods create a Frankenstein monster which eventually threatens to destroy its maker. Emphatically bearers of arms are shown that the enemy is not in yon trench. It's the gun on one's shoulder.

* * *

¶ **Peace Slogan**—"Stop wobbling into war," is the slogan Dr. Hayden Guest uses successfully in a North Islington bi-election for Parliament. Left-wingers claim his election indicates dissatisfaction with the government's policy in the Far East and Spain. • The election is comparatively unimportant. It is the slogan that's challenging: "Stop wobbling into war."

Attacks Graft



President Cardenas

Tiger and Fusion Unlimber Guns As Battle Warms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The main offensive of the 1937 New York City mayoralty battle was on today with the flag of a "united democracy" unfurled over Tammany Hall for the victory of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and independent forces rallying an ever-augmenting Fusion-Republican front for the return of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

The first of the three pre-election weeks in which independent forces must win or lose their fight against machine recapture of City Hall had its climax in two meetings yesterday, when the Tammany braves packed their wigwam to the front door for a campaign send-off to Mr. Mahoney, and, in the other camp, the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the LaGuardia ticket assembled in historic numbers in the Hotel Commodore grand ballroom.

The Tammany meeting, to blot out September primary bitterness with an October seal of harmony, carried far into the night, but, though it was hugely attended, even the sight of Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany Old Guard mayoral nominee, who was defeated in the primaries, embracing Mr. Mahoney on the platform produced only momentary exuberance from a crowd that was essentially apathetic.

"When I Was Elected"

With Mr. Mahoney leading off, the hall resounded with "when I was elected on Nov. 2" speeches by all the city-wide and Manhattan candidates of the organization, and instructions to "vote the star" (Democratic label) were reiterated.

The context was all to the effect that the LaGuardia incumbency was the result of 1933 "flukes"; that John Patrick O'Brien, presiding officer of the evening and Tammany stalwart selected in 1932 to fill the mayoral vacancy of James J. Walker, then seeking other shores rather than face out charges pending against his official conduct, was the man who had laid the foundation for every-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Cardenas Bill Plans War On Mexican Graft

Chamber of Deputies Has Measure Presented by the President

Seeks a Clean-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 14—A determined drive to check the corrosion of graft in Mexican politics—a deep-seated and pervasive problem in the nation's history—is represented by a bill introduced by President Cardenas and under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies here.

If the bill is passed, government officials, with the massed strength of the National Revolutionary Party behind them, will be charged with the solemn duty of reporting all instances of personal affluence among public servants which are not explained by their salaries. A People's Court will be created to sit in judgment on the accused.

The new legislation is designed to include all responsible officials but enumerates specifically federal senators and deputies, ministers of the supreme court and the cabinet, attorney generals of the nation, districts and federal territories, chiefs of government departments, judges of all high courts, high officials of organizations controlled by the State who exercise authority and jurisdiction in all affairs of public administration, whether federal, district or territorial, and all local deputies.

Called Momentous

These provisions, promising enforcement in grim earnest, have caused the bill to be called the "most momentous piece of legislation to be introduced before this Legislature."

"The Revolutionary government should not tolerate," reads the bill, "that its officials should be building up illicit private fortunes, while the government itself is fighting for the equitable distribution of wealth and for the improvement of standards of living among the popular classes."

Such personal aggrandizement, a national scandal in the past, was attacked in scathing words by the President, who is generally considered to be in an excellent position to make such an attack because of his own high personal integrity. His bill next proceeded to enumerate means for checking such abuses.

It provides that it is the duty of all public employees to report to the proper authorities instances of unexplained affluence enjoyed by other office holders. An investigation is then to be made by the local courts to determine if the accused is guilty.

Source of Wealth

The suspect then must bare proof of the source of his wealth. If it is not commensurate with his known income and personal resources, and with his customary means of living, and he cannot prove that it derives from legitimate sources he will be penalized.

The penalties involve removal from office and denial of the right to hold public office or receive public honors for a period of not less than

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Arbiters of Bituminous Coal Industry

© Harris & Ewing

Pleas E. Greenlee — Charles F. Hosford Jr. — C. E. Smith
Walter H. Maloney — John C. Lewis — Thomas S. Haymond — Percy Tetlow

Members of the National Commission Named Under the Guffey-Vinson Act

A. F. of L. Cool to Wage Bill; C. I. O. Gives Contract Pledge

Leaders at Atlantic City Also Demand Security for All Workers

Modifies Early Stand; Wants Government Power Curbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14—The Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, stands pledged today to keep its collective bargaining contracts, respecting them as solemn promises to employers.

The vote, by 250 leaders conferring at the Hotel President here, is calculated to head off the American Federation of Labor, whose organizers have told industrialists that "we keep our contracts: they don't."

It is aimed also to counteract distrust created by the 200 sit-downs staged in General Motors plants after the March 12 contract there.

The vote followed an earnest plea for recognition of contractual obligations by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America. Mr. Murray declared that in his own field there were 531,000 men under contract since last May, without a single violation of any wage agreement.

Mr. Martin told the conference that every automotive and automobile parts manufacturer in the country save Henry Ford now was under a union contract, and that Ford workers wanted organization.

Swinging into the platform-building phase of its conference, the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14—The American Federation of Labor has significantly modified its earlier implied approval of the Roosevelt wages and hours bill, it was learned from federation leaders here today, and will work for a bill which carefully limits the powers of the Federal Government to interfere beyond a certain point in wage-hour relationships.

The group of leaders which won convention approval yesterday for a resolution which criticized the Administration bill, are not opposed to minimum wage and maximum hour requirements in sub-standard industries, where labor could not organize effectively. They rather represent themselves as concerned lest too much Federal power in this field be abused—resulting in "political interference" with unions which consider self-help preferable to the doubtful mercies of government boards which could favor the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L.

The present bill before Congress, commented a principal spokesman of the Federation, "Places in the hands of a board the economic life of the nation."

Green Is Reversed

The inside story of the resolution on the wages and hours bill adopted unanimously by the A. F. of L. convention here yesterday did not come out on the floor, though it was one of the most momentous acts of the convention, the decision was made without the anticipated contest.

For the first time in the history of the A. F. of L., the head of one of its great departments has split with the president of the federation on a major issue, has taken his case to the annual convention and, as interpreted here, has been sustained.

Last summer John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, and J. W. Williams, president of the Building Trades Department, worked against the wages and hours bill in the Senate until William Green, president of the federation, after a summons to the White House, came out for it in the Senate. Subsequently Mr. Frey and Mr. Williams renewed their fight unsuccessfully. As the result of this convention Mr. Green will not be able to deal directly with the White House in announcing the federation's policy on the wages and hours legislation of the President.

Instead he will have to consult with Mr. Frey and Mr. Williams, who opposed the bill as it was introduced in the Senate, and with other leaders.

Opposition to giving the power to fix minimum wages, etc., to boards is based partially on apprehension of politics. The authority given a board, it is pointed out, would be enormous. Board members would have the right to fix wages that might close down whole sections of an industry.

If the wages set were so high that a group of employers could not meet them and stay in business, they could only shut down. One region might be favored at the cost of another.

Next, the tendency of government

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

'Captive' Mines Must Obey Code, Coal Board Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — The National Bituminous Coal Commission, recently given the job of regulating the basic coal industry, has just promulgated a far-reaching rule that a "captive" mine owned by a subsidiary of a company consuming its product must comply with the provisions of the Guffey-Vinson coal act.

The seven-man commission simultaneously exempted from the coal code a mine whose product is wholly used by the corporation which immediately owns it.

At the same time it became known here that there is internal dissension within the commission, two members of which were backed in their appointment by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader and head of the United Mine Workers of America.

The brief history of the new commission, established this year on the legal foothold largely provided by majority opinions in recent Supreme Court cases, already indicates stormy times ahead, both from outside and inside.

Court Action Forecast

The interpretation of the act is likely to be fought through the courts. The latest interpretation on subsidiary-owned mines will probably result in a series of rulings denying pending applications of steel companies and railroads for exemption of their "captive" mines. More than a score of cases now before the commission, most of them involving subsidiaries, seek exemptions of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons of soft coal a year. "Captive" mines are frequently in America, their product going direct to the industrial companies or railroads that consume their product. Most of the mines in disturbed Harlan County, Ky., where unionism has been a bitter issue, are "captive."

The Guffey bill, setting up the coal commission, passed April 26, 1937, established a regulating au-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

U. S. Pushes Plans For 9-Power Parley; Italo-Belgian Move

Rome Due to Follow Berlin in Pledge of Free Belgium

Locarno Pact Seen Replaced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14—An Italian declaration guaranteeing Belgium's independence is confidently expected here to follow the German assurances published yesterday, the Monitor learns authoritatively.

The Italian Minister in Brussels called on Foreign Minister Paul Spaak today and is understood to have discussed with him details of prospective Italian offer to join Germany, Britain and France in an undertaking to respect and defend the territorial integrity of Belgium.

The Belgian Government, the Monitor learns officially, would gladly accept such an offer which would complete the cycle of bilateral agreements, replacing the old Locarno treaty to which Italy, like Germany, France and Britain was a party.

Since Italy is not an immediate neighbor of Belgium, less direct importance is attached here to the Italian declaration than to the declarations of the other three powers. Indirectly, however, Italy's move is seen here as very significant.

Steps to Collaboration Seen

Hopes are expressed in Belgian governmental quarters that, taken together, the Italian and German declarations foreshadow a greater willingness of fascist states to collaborate with democracies in further efforts to evolve a new "security stature" for Western Europe.

Some diplomatic circles here, on the other hand, are less optimistic and tend to view the Italian initiative as little more than a gesture growing out of the Berlin-Rome axis.

Belgium's press is generally enthusiastic today over the German declaration. Only a few papers skeptically recall the "scrap of paper" episode of 1914.

Mr. Spaak, Foreign Minister, in an interview, characterized the German statement as an "important contribution to the consolidation of peace." He emphasized that Belgium "has not lost sight of her obligations as a member of the League of Nations," which, he said, remained "unchanged."

Actually, however, there has been a very profound change in the Belgian interpretation of these obligations under the League Covenant since that time—exactly one year ago today—when King Leopold proclaimed Belgium's return to a policy of independence. The essential nature of this change is that henceforth France can no longer count on obtaining permission to pass through Belgian territory if she should wish to do so in application of military sanctions against Germany under Article XVI of the Covenant.

Will Avoid Military Sanctions

In an exclusive statement to the writer by an official spokesman of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgium's attitude was explained as follows:

"In practice the German declaration is likely to mean that Belgium's participation in any League action in the future will be confined to economic as distinct from military

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Foreign Policy Control Becomes Big Issue at Washington

Davis to Head U. S. Delegation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Conversations at the State Department this morning with both the Belgian Ambassador and the Netherlands Minister hastened arrangements for the Nine-Power Pact conference.

It has not been finally decided at this writing whether the conference will meet in The Hague or Brussels, but whatever the location it is to be held at the earliest possible date. Plans are understood to have been completed for the American delegation to be headed by Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, to sail from New York on Oct. 20, the earliest sailing date of a first class American passenger liner in the Atlantic.

President Roosevelt, regardless of a continuing reluctance on the part of some of the leading professional diplomats at the State Department to have the United States assume any more initiative toward co-operative international action against Japanese aggression, is understood to have insisted that the conference be held as soon as possible and that every effort be made there to obtain some agreement among the conferees on a common policy to be persued toward Japan.

Selection of Mr. Davis—not yet officially announced — encourages those who favor greater American co-operation in world affairs. Having been closely associated with American diplomacy during the Wilson period, Mr. Davis has had more experience in collective action than those of the American diplomatic service who came to the front in the post-Wilsonian period of isolationism.

Boycott Idea Minimized

Ever since delivery of the President's Chicago speech, which seemed to herald a new departure in American diplomacy, the professionals of the State Department have been attempting to minimize the significance and intent of that speech. They claim that the President meant nothing more than a disposition on the part of the United States to participate in mediation or arbitration—not in anything so extreme as boycotts or embargoes.

Had the conference been entrusted to one of these State Department professionals it would have been clear that the President had been overinterpreted by the world. Instead he has selected Mr. Davis, who occupies a unique place in the American diplomatic picture. He is not part of the regular diplomatic establishment, has no routine functions. Rather, he is a roving specialist who is called in from time to time for consultation and advice and to whom is entrusted special missions abroad.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in China the President has consulted Mr. Davis frequently. It is understood that the President, Secretary Hull and Mr. Davis developed the steps leading up to the Nine-Power Pact conference largely by themselves. Therefore the implication of his selection is that the more positive attitude of both the President and Secretary Hull will be represented at the conference rather than the reluctant attitude of much of the professional establishment.

What Will Congress Say

Meanwhile the imminence of the conference raises more acutely the question of what Congress is going to have to say about this new tendency toward co-operative diplomacy which the Administration has substituted for action under the Neutrality Act.

A high light of the President's last radio speech was the appeal to American public opinion to trust his leadership in foreign policy. This leadership has to date involved virtual nullification of the policy mapped out in advance by Congress when it wrote the Neutrality Act. In writing that act Congress culminated a period of increasing interference with foreign policy.

President Roosevelt's refusal to accept this restriction is a challenge which raises acutely the fundamental question who is responsible for foreign policy, a question which goes back to the Constitution. The President is obliged to submit treaties to the Senate for ratification and is supposed to act with "the advice and consent of the Senate" in foreign affairs in general.

The House has frequently in the past interfered with foreign affairs. One of the earliest and most important examples was when the House of Representatives severed American diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1867.

Congress—both chambers participating—took foreign policy significantly into its own hands again in 1924 when the Japanese exclusion act wiped out the "gentleman's agreement" and ended a period of notable friendship between Japan and the United States.

In no previous instance, however, has Congress attempted to outline foreign policy in advance in such detail as it did in the neutrality act.

The result is the likelihood of heated discussion when Congress convenes in special sesison in November.

Intimate Message From the Nation

Massive Dams Seen on Presidential Tour Defy Description—But Will They Pay Dividends?

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES

Transcontinental notes: The second of three parts, being the account—not of a presidential tour—but of the American people and things seen en route.

This correspondent was practically brought up on dams: the plain, sturdy dams that check the spindle-turning, pulpwood-tossing rivers of Maine. But between these eastern—or effete—dams and the vast, futuristic structures of the New Deal there is fixed a great gulf wider than the widest chasm across which Mr. Roosevelt's dams are flung.

In recent travels with American Presidents, this correspondent has seen all of the big new dams, in several stages of construction; he has gazed, and studied and marvelled. It would reward almost anybody to make a dam tour of the United States these days. You could do it as you would visit the national parks, and it would be as much fun.

The first great dam upon whose verge we stood with an American President was Boulder Dam across the mighty Colorado between Nevada and Arizona. We were with Mr. Hoover, in the days when the dam was named for him, and had not been rechristened by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. It was in the dusk that we came to the canyon, and President Hoover stood in an engineer's ecstasy on the mighty precipice and looked down where the dam was beginning to rise. Later we rode in lumbering buses right through the diversion tunnels—just like the Holland or the Sumner Tunnels—the diversion tunnels through which much of the Colorado river now thunders.

Return to Dedicate Dam

Then we came to Boulder Dam again with President Roosevelt in 1935, and dedicated it, and saw beautiful Lake Mead beginning to rise, and learned of the hydro-electric power that is being distributed to a vast hinterland, and observed irrigation water penetrating far down in the desert valleys. Nobody, much, questioned the economic usefulness of Hoover-Boulder Dam. It was pre-New Deal, and approved as a matter of course.

And then, in 1934, we came to Norris Dam, on the Clinch river near Knoxville, Tenn., and to Joe Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee, and to Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Norris Dam, viewed from an adjacent bluff, was like a vast mechanical toy; Wheeler Dam is a low and endless structure where the river riffles shallowly down; Muscle Shoals is long and low, too, and over it hangs its nearly 15 white-elephant years. There was a mortuary look about Muscle Shoals.

But all these dams, save only Boulder, are children's playthings compared to the three new giants of the northwest: Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams on the Columbia river, and Fort Peck on the Missouri in central Montana. We saw these first in 1934; and again a week or two ago. They are among the 70 wonders of the modern age, and probably will be so regarded for some years to come. They deserve a new Plutarch or Virgil to sing their praises: Praises, that is, as astounding works of engineering science and tributes to the boundless imagination of man. As economic propositions, they may be open to further question. As feats of skill, they are unparalleled. Standing beside Coulee, one of us the other day could not help saying:

"C'est magnifique, mais qu'est-ce-que c'est?"

Bonneville Dam a "Natural"

Bonneville Dam seems a "natural." There ought to be a dam at this very point in the mighty Columbia gorge. It has gripped men's imagination for generations. The only questions arise on the problem of so much hydro-electric power in a region already blessed with cheap and abundant power; on the alleged choice between its sale to big industries at damsite or to rural consumers at a "postage-stamp" rate all over the hinterland; on the fate of the Columbia river salmon, who must mount this mighty structure by ladders and elevators and cross an unnatural quiet lake above, on their way to spawn, and as fingerlings must get down again either through the fish-ways or through the turbines.

But Bonneville is all built, and J. D. Ross of Seattle, Wash., is setting about its administration, and Oregon will have its "cheap power for nothing" and the problems will probably all work out.

Grand Coulee is a vaster problem, perhaps the vastest single structure ever erected by man. It will take four years more to finish the dam itself: four years when Congress almost certainly will not be spending as freely as heretofore, and may refuse appropriations. It will take many additional years to build facilities for getting storage water onto the sagebrush land, and it is for irrigation that Coulee is being built. The whole thing runs to rising $400,000,000, and that is a great deal of money. The irrigated lands may cost as much as $150 an acre before the water is on them, although all these statistics are tricky. Coulee is the vast question-mark of the dam program. But it is no question-mark in its steel and concrete; it is an intricate plug taller than the Washington Monument and 4300 feet long! But who can describe it? You must go and see.

And finally Fort Peck, which is a dam only four miles long! an earth fill barrier, with sheet steel piling down to bedrock for half its length, with the central structure 9000 feet long (almost two miles) and half a mile thick at the base!

Well, these figures are flung at your head. They are the bare chronicle of the New Deal's biggest building projects. They are worthy of a new American pilgrimage. Future generations will gaze upon them, and maybe they will talk about Roosevelt's Folly and maybe they will say, "What foresight!" but today certainly none of us can tell.

Erwin D. Canham

Commas Dash on Free List Stop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON comma October 14 dash from tomorrow on comma people will not need to write out punctuation marks in telegrams comma nor use the word stop stop they can send their punctuation free stop and thus passes from the American scene one of its most flavorous verbal landmarks colon that little word stop stop paragraph

Teleprinters have done it stop in the old days it was not so simple to send punctuation in the morse code stop but nowadays that most telegrams are tapped out on a keyboard the operator may as well hit a key for a comma or a period as not stop customers will be allowed commas comma periods comma colons comma semicolons comma dashes comma hyphens comma quotation marks comma and apostrophes stop paragraph

A tariff setting forth these changes has been filed with the federal communications commission by both telegraph companies comma in the hope that the new freedom of punctuation will stimulate the telegraph business stop you can even ask for paragraphs where you want them stop paragraph

Exit stop stop finis

Doughton Balks At Pay Snoopers For Sucker Lists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina balked today at permitting the House Ways and Means Committee quarters to become again the scene of the annual rush of interested persons to thumb salary lists sent to Congress by the Treasury every January.

"I'm not going to put up with it any more," he said. "I'm through being bedevilled by people who want to make up 'sucker' lists."

Under an amendment the Senate inserted in the 1934 Revenue Act, the Treasury transmits annually to Congress a list of persons drawing salaries of $15,000 or more from corporations.

The arrival of the heavy books containing thousands of names has been the signal each January for a horde of persons to descend on the committee to view them. In some instances, entire lists have been copied and sold, the committee has been informed, for $100 each to promoters and others.

Mr. Doughton said he thought arrangements might be made for the lists to be made public at the Treasury.

Imported $4500 Cow Named Leading Jersey

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mourma, a cow imported from the Isle of Jersey off the coast of England, has been named grand champion of her breed at the National Dairy Show.

Mourma's owner, Hugh Bonnell of Cranberry Run farm, near Youngstown, Ohio, undoubtedly felt that the $4500 he paid for the sleek animal was justified. She also was named senior champion of her breed.

The reserve junior championship went to Cornell's Susie, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus of Brewster, N. Y.

Saving Our Schools

Tenth of 52 Articles

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No Dogs in New York by '50 Is Purpose of Proposed Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Dogless by 1950, is the goal set for New York City by a group as they worked on legislation which would permit dog owners to retain their present pets, but prevent any additions to the canine population here.

Backed by the Animal Welfare League, the proposed law would apply to all cities in New York State with more than 100,000 persons and would restrict the keeping of dogs in the country. Charles A. Oberwager, counsel for the League, anticipated opposition, but held that the program would win out in the end.

"Cities neither are made for dogs nor are dogs made for cities," he said. "Cooping a dog up in a small apartment all day while the occupants are away at business isn't humane. Besides, dogs are not sanitary in the city."

Mr. Oberwager did not mention the fact, but public officials might not be pleased at the prospect of seeing New York State's population of nearly 500,000 dogs reduced to minor proportions. Last year they collected about $1,000,000 in dog taxes. Stores, moreover, do a thriving business in dog foods, kennel equipment and supplies.

Profits from the "dog business" notwithstanding, support for the League' position was had from Manhattan apartment house owners, some of whom have announced that prospective tenants possessing dogs would not be admitted. Present tenants will be permitted to keep their pets, however.

While New York dog owners vociferously maintained their right to keep a kennel in anything from a one-room apartment to a suburban estate, reports from Chicago indicated that other cities also had the dog problem. The Marshall Field Garden Apartments in the mid-Western city, it was said, would bar dogs when existing leases expire.

Some hotels and apartments meanwhile found the dog question worth capitalizing and have established special kennel facilities for the use of tenants. One large hotel admitted it wanted the trade of patrons with pets—but only those who were willing to pay a profitable service fee.

Most elaborate of all is the case of an apartment hotel whose staff boasts a "master of the hounds." This dignified gentleman feeds and exercises pets according to the best accepted practices.

However the problem is to be solved, the dogs were not without their champions. The Animal Protection Union announced its opposition to the movement sponsored by the Animal Welfare League, and a man from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals explained diplomatically that while dogs should not be penned up alone all day, properly trained animals seldom caused trouble.

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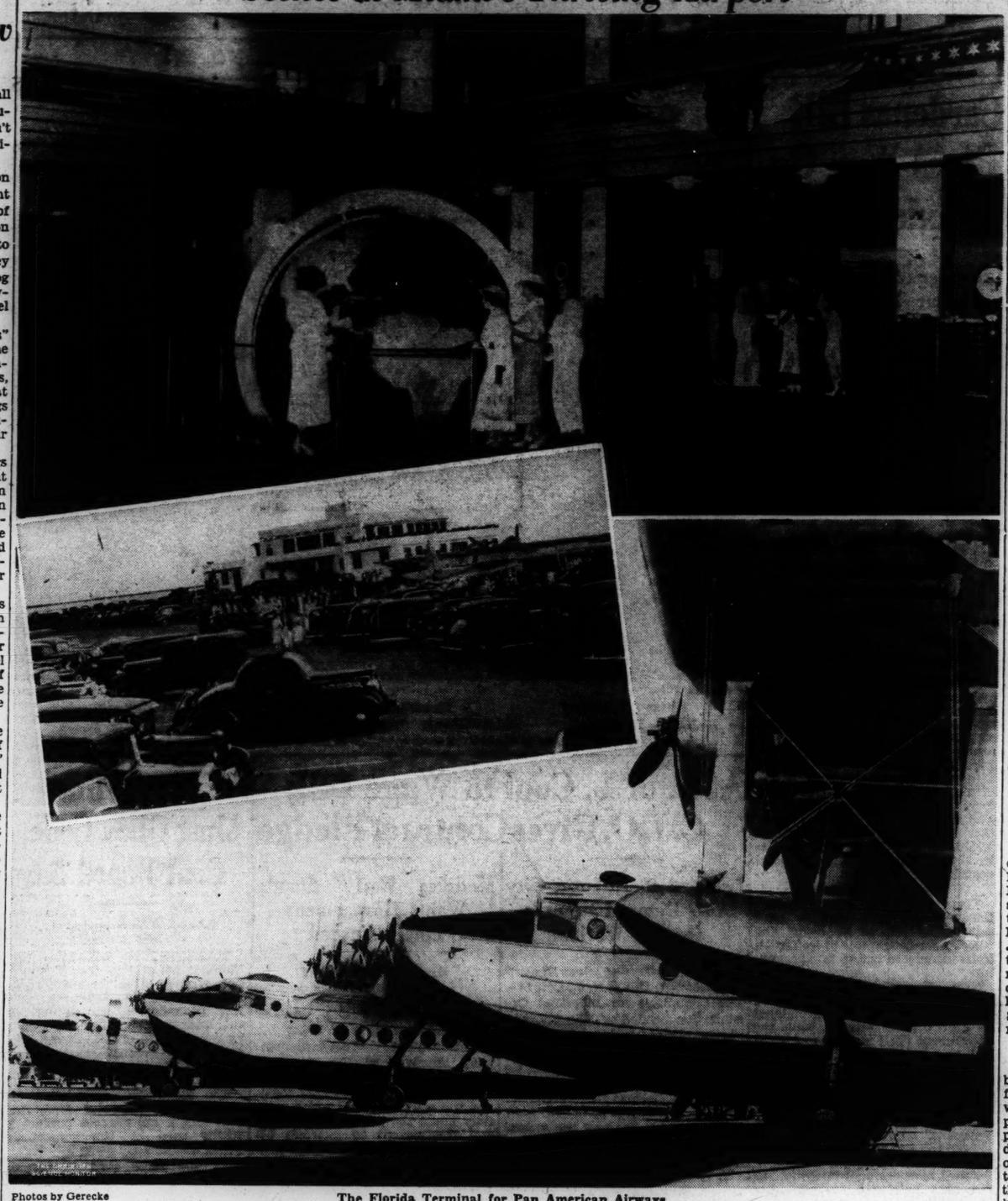
Scenes at Miami's Thriving Airport



Photos by Gerecke

The Florida Terminal for Pan American Airways

Upper—The Passenger Terminal at Miami. Through This Station Thousands of Passengers Pass Every Month on Their Way to or From the West Indies and Central and South America. Center—Daily Crowds Like This Gather at the Miami Airport to Watch the Huge Clipper Ships Land or Take Off. Lower—The Line-up: One of the World's Largest Fleets of Flying Boats Line up for Inspection at the Miami Airport

Miami Is New World Hub of Air Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—International trade between the Americas carried on by air, shows a decided increase in volume, according to reports issued by the express department of the Pan American Airways.

Approximately 3000 shipments of merchandise from the United States were sent by air in Clipper ships bound for ports in the West Indies, Central and South America, during September. Northbound, from these southern countries, came 1104 shipments, the bulk of this air freight being cleared through the Miami base of Pan American Airways.

In addition to this increase in air trade, passengers flying between the Americas are decidedly increasing in number. During the past few months an average of 6000 passengers a month have passed through the International Airport here, making Miami one of the leading ports in the world for foreign air traffic.

Some idea of the activity around the great international airport at Miami may be gained when it is learned that 90,000 persons visited it in one month during the past season.

Many people find pleasure and satisfaction in witnessing the clock-like schedules of highly efficient airliners. But thousands of others go to the aerial gateway to dream of far-off lands, to picture themselves flying the skyways of the Spanish Main, over the blue Caribbean Sea, to fascinating foreign places whose very names are packed with appeal to the wanderlust: Port of Spain, Panama, Cartagena, San Juan, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Peru, Mexico, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, to name a few of the romantic places to which one can fly in a few hours or days.

The great globe revolving in the center of the passenger terminal building is a rendezvous for these dream travelers who locate their desired destination on the map, then ascend to the upper balconies and watch the hugh flying boats take off to the South. The brilliantly colored globe, 31 feet in circumference, is also a great attraction to children, many schools sending classes here to study the earth's movement, the relations of various lands, depths in the oceans, heights of mountains, etc.

Four new Clipper ships have recently been added to the famous fleet that makes this international airport its home base. There are now 25 ships, each with a carrying capacity of from 15 to 32 passengers. When George Bernard Shaw visited the Pan American Airport when he was in Miami last year he said he wanted to go behind the scenes and see what these great birds are fed and what is done to them when the public isn't looking.

Mr. Shaw saw a crew of about two dozen men pounce upon the great bird as soon as it had alighted on Biscayne Bay and discharged its passengers through the long covered passage ways that lead from the water's edge into the terminal building. The men fasten wheels to the flying boat and a tractor pulls it up a ramp toward the hangars, where it is given a fresh-water bath to remove salt water and its corrosive action.

Next the gas tanks are filled, to prevent vapor condensing inside and getting water mixed with the gasoline. Then inspectors go over every part of the plane and make a report. The pilots, the flight engineer and the radio officer report the condition of the ship on the flight. Then a repair chart is made out and hung on the ship and mechanics go to work. Every item of work done on the ship is checked three times to insure against human failure. All this is done before any ship is allowed to leave the ground for another flight. If any major work has been done on the ship it must have a test flight before starting on a scheduled trip.

School for Trailer Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—To correct "unsafe" driving of trailers, a school in trailer driving and home economics, licensed by the State Department of Education, was opened here on Oct. 11 under the direction of Capt. Jose L. Mifsud.

"The driver must remember that he has 2000 pounds of additional car weight and 20 feet of extra car length behind him," Captain Mifsud said. "Therefore he must make wider turns, keep a safe distance away from the cars in front of him, observe carefully the traffic regulations and learn to stop slowly and gently.

"He must learn first of all to back properly. In backing with a trailer, the driver has to be taught to forget the orthodox methods of steering and handle the wheel like a sailor handles the helm of a ship—by steering in the opposite direction he wants his trailer to go."

Captain Mifsud's list of "don'ts" included warnings against the attempt to pass another car on the road "unless you have at least three lengths of room to do it"; against fast driving, and against traveling with the windows of the trailer open.

Answering a common objection to the use of gasoline stoves in trailers, Captain Mifsud advised installing in the trailer "a stove that draws its fuel from a safety tank of protein gas," which he said was more economical than gasoline or oil.

Milk Price to Farm Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces that its members will receive an average of $1.90 per hundredweight for milk containing 3.5 per cent butterfat and produced within the 200-mile zone. This September price, the announcement said, is 14 cents higher than that for August. The higher price applies only to milk marketed in New York City.

Episcopal Church Offers Union Plan To Presbyterians

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal Church pledged its co-operation today in a movement which some theologians hope eventually will unite the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. to consider steps for achieving organic union, and

Second, it endorsed the proposed World Council of Churches and agreed to send two delegates to a preliminary conference in Holland in May, 1938.

At the same time, however, the Church's triennial general convention here, through which the co-operative moves were made, decided not to join the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America until after the conference on the world council.

Hope for Doctrinal Accord

The invitation to the Presbyterians was said by informed churchmen to be the most important and definite step the Episcopal Church has ever taken toward union with another denomination. It has been holding conversations with the Presbyterians and Methodists for several years, has approached the Lutherans, and is considering opening negotiations with the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Possibilities of physical union with the Presbyterian Church in the near future are considered remote, but proponents hope to pave the way with an early agreement on fundamentals of doctrine.

Commission to Act

The convention authorized a commission to negotiate with representatives of the Presbyterian Church on the draft of a concordat.

It invited the Presbyterian Church to join with it in accepting the following declaration:

"The two churches, one in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, the incarnate Word of God, recognizing the Holy Scripture as the supreme rule of faith, accepting the two sacraments ordained by Christ, and believing that the visible unity of Christian churches is the will of God, hereby formally declare their purpose to achieve organic union between the respective churches.

"Upon the basis of these agreements the two churches agree to take immediate steps toward the framing of plans whereby this end may be achieved."

Young Democrats to Seek 10,000,000 New Members

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Young Democratic Clubs of America will begin a drive for 10,000,000 members at a series of "Roosevelt fifth anniversary" dinners on Nov. 9. Pitt Tyson Maner, president, says the objective is to mould one of the "most effective political forces, in the country. The organization asserts it has 4,500,000 members in 4836 clubs.

Farm Bill Faces Rough Path In Extra Session of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Quick action was started today to see if a farm bill could be whipped into shape in time for Mr. Roosevelt's special session of Congress called Nov. 15.

Looking over the prospect of the session so far, farm groups believe almost insuperable difficulties stand in the way of formulation and enactment of an agricultural control program in the six weeks of the session.

The farm program is the key to the special session. Almost equal difficulties stand in the way of quick enactment of the wages and hours bill, it is believed here, despite optimistic quotations from John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, on a speedy discharge of the pending bill from his group.

Later comment from Mr. O'Connor indicates that earlier quotations apparently overemphasized his optimism. Taking it on the whole, most Washington observers today forecast a windy and wordy special session, with a great deal of time devoted to international affairs and to the case of Mr. Justice Black, and perhaps a paucity of legislation.

Action Is Started

But for what it is worth the Senate Agriculture Committee has sprung into action to lay the ground work for a farm bill. Under the chairmanship of Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, a subcommittee left the capital to open hearings at Louisville, Ky. Accompanying the committee is J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator. The subcommittee is composed, besides "Cotton Ed" Smith, of Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. Senator A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey, another member, will not be present. The subcommittee will take testimony as to cotton and similar crops in key cities of the South for a fortnight.

Then they will join a second subcommittee, including Senators James P. Pope, George McGill and Lynn J. Frazier at Oklahoma City, Oct. 27 and the combined group will return to Washington with stops at Memphis, Tenn.; Springfield, Ill., and Jefferson City, Mo. Accompanying the second group is Alfred D. Stedman, representing the Department of Agriculture. This group already has started hearings, beginning in Spokane, Wash., Sept. 30, and is now working east.

First on Agenda

By prior arrangement, the farm bill is the first matter on the agenda for Congress. But by almost universal belief in the Capitol the prospective farm bill will not be pushed through in a hurry. Chief difficulty is that the big farmers' organizations cannot agree among themselves as to what kind of a bill they desire. Until the farmers' groups have spoken, the Senate almost certainly will not take action. And these conventions of the farm groups do not fall till late fall, in two instances after Congress convenes.

The National Grange meets for a 10-day session, starting Nov. 10. The Farmers' Union meets around Nov. 16 to 18, at Oklahoma City, Okla. The Farm Bureau Federation meets Dec. 13, 14 and 15 at Chicago.

The rock that split the proposed farm plan last year was the disagreement among these groups.

Stringent Control

The Farm Bureau Federation has advocated more stringent control than the other groups, and has had the support of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. They have advocated production control following the old AAA scheme, with the requirement of compulsory compliance enforced by cash penalties.

This is much further than the National Grange has cared to go. Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of Grange, said his group would oppose any program of rigid governmental farm control with penalty features.

As to the Farmers Union, it has tended to agree with the conservative Grange on the subject.

The prospect therefore tends to a compromise. In this a dominant factor may be the bumper crops which have developed in cotton, corn and wheat belts. The sun has been shining, the rain falling, the crops growing, and the result is big yields of farm produce and crashing prices. Farmers who before would perhaps not agree to the need of drastic scarcity economics and controlled output may now feel differently. The evidence being accumulated by the two subcommittees of the Senate agriculture group will test sentiment.

Doubt Expressed

Viewing the subject now, the prevailing Washington view at present is one of dubiety over quick action by the special session. If quick results come, then correspondents will be agreeably surprised. Rather it is thought that the very prospect of long and interminable delays may have convinced Mr. Roosevelt of the need of starting the process as quickly as might be. In particular this might be true of the wages and hours bill. This is hung up in the House Rules Committee, and unless the conservative membership of that body turns a somersault it will be necessary to extract the far-reaching bill by discharge petition procedure. This ordinarily takes a month or so. That would use up two-thirds of the six weeks special session before action could be taken. The House Labor Committee has written more than 40 amendments to the bill passed by the Senate, and even after the House version comes to a vote, the Senate must fight the amendments out all over again.

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Conservation Made Chief Goal Of Camp Fire Girls for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 14—Conservation of birds, trees, plants and animals will be the chief extra-curricular interest of 250,000 Camp Fire Girls for one year, it was announced today by Mrs. Elbert Williams, national president of the Camp Fire Girls, at the council being held in Dallas this week.

Each girl will choose a favorite in nature lore to watch and take care of for a year. She will keep a diary of her visit to her favorite, its habitat, food, ancestors, enemies, dangers, and how it can best be cared for. Because the community interest must be served by the Camp Fire Girls' projects, programs on conservation will be planned, bird sanctuaries built, rare species protected, libraries of books and pamphlets made available to the public.

Each year the girls adopt a project—some of which have been hobbies.

"The duration of interest in these projects is often much longer than a year," John Collier, advisor to the founders of Camp Fire Girls, observed, "and their interest in conservation may easily continue into their adult years, when they may be of even more service to their communities and their country in preserving birds, game, plants, and trees."

This year a new torch bearer requirement includes for the first time a qualification as a torch bearer craftsman in conservation, and to earn that a girl must plant four trees, beautify some spot in her garden, help with erosion control, protect or increase rare species, maintain a bird bath, or co-operate with a group of people in setting up a bird and game sanctuary. The preceding ranks are trail-seeker, wood-gatherer, fire-maker.

"The activities of 250,000 girls in our country in conservation will be felt strongly this year, and, through their continued interest, should be a powerful factor in conservation," said Mrs. Williams.

Group as well as individual activity will be required in the conservation endeavors. The girls will be in groups planting berry-producing vines or shrubs that will bear food for birds. They will collect discarded Christmas trees for cover for birds. They will start gardens of tree seedlings; they will photograph and sketch plants and animals.

Even the youngest girls, from 6 to 10 years—called Blue Birds—may take part by choosing their favorite, getting to know it and caring for it. For the girls older than 15 years, the project involves research and study, collecting data and specimens, and conducting exhibits.

"My Land and Me"—the name for the year's project of conservation—will be further emphasized in the national council meeting by a planting of a grove of trees here Saturday as the closing ceremony.

Girls an Influence On the United States, Mrs. Hoover Asserts

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the Girl Scouts, told their silver jubilee convention yesterday that girls strongly influence the United States.

Said the former President's wife: "Our girls, out of all proportion to their age, their experience, or their numbers, are exerting their influence . . . on our country.

"The old order changes. The world has been changing its ways. It does, during every quarter century. We hope we have been keeping pace with it in ways that are good. We hope we have seen some of its more general mistakes and have avoided them."

In memory of Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scout movement in the United States 25 years ago, the more than 600 delegates took part in the unveiling of a bronze tablet.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of New York, who served as president in 1922, and Mrs. S. C. Lawrence of Huntington, W. Va., first registered Girl Scout and a niece of Mrs. Low, unveiled the marker.

Awards for the best 1937 publicity program were announced as follows: Greenville, S. C., year round publicity; Cincinnati, Ohio, best speakers bureau; Aurora, Ill., best record of exhibits; Boston, well-planned newspaper publicity; Kansas City, Mo., radio program; Wichita, Kan., interpretative play.

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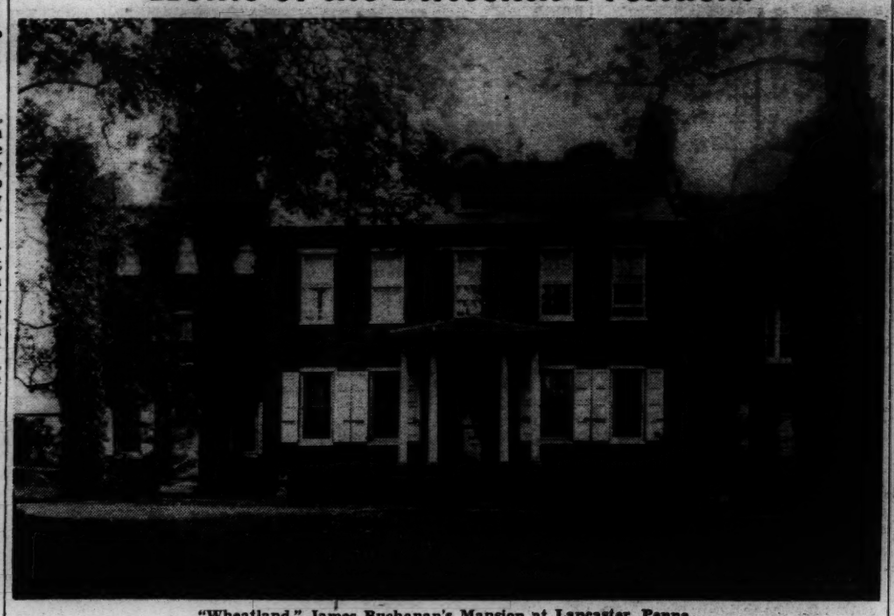

"Wheatland," James Buchanan's Mansion at Lancaster, Penna.

Judge Sees Gains For Probation In Face of Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Probation is accomplishing excellent results in spite of the handicap of lack of a sufficient number of qualified officers, Judge Joseph N. Ulman of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Md., told the National Probation Association, in session this week at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

"If probation officers are chosen from the ranks of political hangers-on, unsuccessful business men, and insurance agents who can't sell insurance," he declared, "probation may well increase crime instead of preventing it.

Gains for Probation

"But we know that in spite of the fact that most probation departments are overworked, that many probation officers are underpaid, and that the highest standards of social casework cannot be maintained simply because men and women can't very effectively work 96 hours a day—we know that in spite of these handicaps, probation does work surprisingly well. Therefore we want John Q. Public to know more about it—we want him to insist that it be used more widely, that it be supported adequately.

"This thing of readjusting social misfits, recreating human beings, keeping men out of the prison lock-step by teaching them how to walk straight—this is not an easy thing to do.

Training Is Needed

"For successful accomplishment, probation departments must have staffs of properly trained workers, to do intensive personal casework with each and every probationer committed to their care."

Dr. Henry A. Davidson of the Newark City Home for Delinquent Children declared that the permanent way to reduce juvenile delinquency is to wipe out slums and revise the school system. But in the meantime he proposed that "internes" be appointed to institutions for delinquents. These would be university students of sociology. They would spend a year in the institutions, bringing in new ideas and enthusiasm while they themselves were acquiring experience.

U. S. Plans Campaign For Tourist Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A program to give the United States a favorable world trade balance in its third largest industry, the tourist business, was described last night by James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, in a radio address.

He recently was appointed non-salaried collaborator of the tourist bureau established by the Department of the Interior.

For every dollar that foreign visitors spend in the United States, Mr. Gerard said, Americans spend eight abroad. One reason for that discrepancy, he suggested, is that the United States has never supplied other countries with foreign language literature. The tourist bureau is now performing that service.

Mr. Gerard proposed that the service be extended through a national campaign to raise $1,000,000 to publicize the United States. Canada spends $1,500,000 in the United States and gets $300,000,000 a year in return, he said.

Indiana Senator Opposes Any Law Leading to War

INDIANAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14 (AP)—United States Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana said here yesterday that, as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he "would not countenance any legislation which might, even in a remote way, lead us into another foreign war." Senator Van Nuys is a Democrat.

"I belong to that wing of the Senate which is for peace, almost at any price," the Senator said, adding: "I cannot conceive of any situation growing out of the present Japanese-Chinese war which would justify our entrance as an active participant in that far remote conflict unless we provoke it ourselves. I certainly shall not be a party to such provocation."

Broader Pension Act Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Eventual broadening of the Social Security Act to include permanent disability payments and widows' and orphans' allowances was predicted yesterday by Arthur J. Altmeyer of Washington, chairman of the Social Security Board. He was here to address a four-state meeting of board employees.

Reconditioned Home of Buchanan Dedicated as an American Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna., Oct. 14—The home of another early American President became an historical landmark today with the dedication and opening to the public of "Wheatland," once the mansion of James Buchanan, fifteenth in the line of Chief Executives.

Built in 1828, the 17-room house had been untenanted for several years until Lancaster citizens organized the Wheatland Foundation for its purchase and restoration last year. Today it is being furnished as it was in the days when Mr. Buchanan and his niece and ward, Harriet Lane, lived there, and among the antiques already assembled is the old bathtub, 28 inches deep, which he ordered built on the model of that installed in the White House by President Fillmore. There is also the concert grand piano and carved ebony escritoire which he bought for Miss Lane.

Mr. Buchanan purchased the mansion from William M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury under President Taylor, and retired to it in 1849 for four years after his services as Secretary of State in the Polk Administration, going thence as Minister to Queen Victoria's Court. He had previously been a member of Congress, Minister to Russia and United States Senator, and on his return from England was elected President. When the Civil War brought an abrupt end to his public career in 1860, he returned to his 22-acre estate, living there until he passed on in 1868.

The Ambassadors from Great Britain and Soviet Russia were among those invited to the dedication at which Col. James Hale Steinman, Lancaster publisher, presided.

PWA to Consolidate Offices

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The PWA directors' officers of 10 eastern states, ranging from Maine to Maryland, will be moved to New York City as part of a nation-wide plan to regionalize the PWA, effective Nov. 1, it is announced here.

Simultaneously, Arthur S. Tuttle, New York State PWA Director, acting on instructions from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, notified 51 members of the local PWA office that their services would be terminated on Nov. 1. This involves engineers and clerical help. Additional dismissals will be ordered within about three months, according to Mr. Tuttle, and the curtailment program will be carried on until June 30, 1939.

"It is a case of completing jobs," he explained. "There are few new projects, and the great aim now is to close the works in progress."

Persons "salvaged" from offices in the other 10 states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—will be brought into the New York office until they, too, are finally dismissed for lack of projects.

Immigration of Britons To South Africa Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—The standard of immigration to South Africa has entirely changed as a result of Government restrictions on the entry of aliens.

In the last four months, 1487 British subjects have entered the country, an increase of 32 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Alien immigrants totaled 842, compared with 2307 a year ago.

Parole Defended As Convict Aid At Prison Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 — A prisoner should no more be released from an institution before he is adjusted to society, than a patient is released from an asylum before he is sane, William J. Ellis, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, told the American Prison Association, holding its sixty-seventh annual congress in the Bellevue-Stratford this week.

The keynote of the various meetings as the congress entered its second day, however, was the increasingly recognized value of both probation and parole in moulding prisoners into useful members of society without lengthy periods of punitive incarceration.

Aid to Discipline

James P. Davis of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, asserted moreover that "a good parole system is one of the finest means of sustaining discipline in penal institutions."

Edwin Gill, commissioner of paroles of North Carolina, revealed that a number of states are co-operating in keeping track of paroled convicts. At present, he reported, his state is watching 35 Pennsylvania convicts who have moved south, while Pennsylvania is watching half a dozen North Carolina parolees—thus overcoming one objection to the parole system.

Mr. Ellis, who is also president of the association, insisted in an address at another meeting that the remedy of present evils in the parole system lies not in its abolition, as recently advocated by the Governor of Pennsylvania, but in placing the system on a stronger basis.

Sentencing Tribunals

He also advocated the setting up of "central sentencing and treatment tribunals" composed of lawyers, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists and educators, which would relieve the courts of sentencing prisoners. These bodies would study each prisoner, his background and characteristics before determining the sentence best suited to him.

A report presented by the committee on jails of the association proposed a plan to prevent confinement of untried prisoners in institutions with convicted criminals.

Among "measures to keep people out of jail" the plan provided for more extended use of bail, recognizance and other approved measures of release from custody; enactment of laws providing for collection of fines on the installment plan; and development of an approved probation system.

Abolition of the local jail and substitution of institutions and farms under state correction systems, was recommended, along with elimination of the fee system in connection with arrest, trial and custody of prisoners.

'University Week' Proclaimed By Mayor of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—University Week, during which residents of Philadelphia and nearby communities are invited to inspect University of Pennsylvania buildings and watch undergraduate activities, was opened, Oct. 11, with ceremonies at which Mayor S. Davis Wilson and Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, were principal speakers.

Issuing a formal proclamation dedicating the week to the re-acquaintance of Philadelphians and their neighbors with the fourth oldest college in America, the Mayor recalled that like Benjamin Franklin, founder of the university, he himself was born in Boston and received his early education there.

"As a schoolboy in Boston," he said, "I was fascinated by the story of that great American who founded the university . . . No one could serve as Mayor of Philadelphia for long without realizing what an enormous, and I sometime fear, too little appreciated, influence for good the University of Pennsylvania exerts upon this city and its people."

Dr. Gates, in introducing the Mayor, declared that "today we are setting on foot a whole week of events which will show, as it should be shown, the unity of this great city and the university which has been a part of its life for nearly 200 years."

Robert T. McCracken, Philadelphia lawyer and chairman of the university's bicentennial planning committee, stated that "in the busy rush of modern life, perhaps we are prone ot forget the importance of universities and colleges, not only to the cultural, but also to the business and industrial life of a great city. That is why such things as University Week are desirable."

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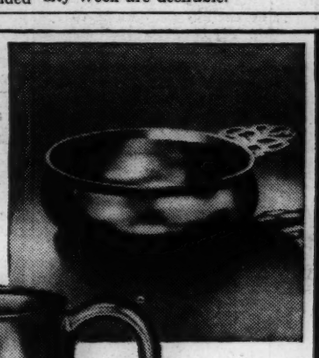

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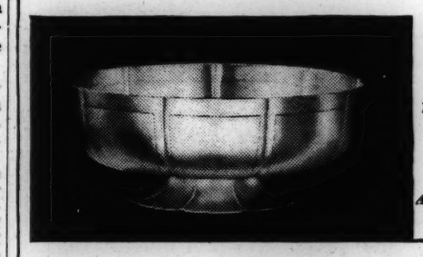

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Hull Calms Shoe Men on Czech Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today sought to allay the growing apprehension of the American shoe industry over possible reduction in the tariff on Czechoslovakian shoes in a new reciprocal trade treaty now under negotiation.

In a letter directed to the Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton, N. Y., he denied that any decision had been reached on the subject of shoe duties, pointed out that hearings would not even begin until Oct. 25, and called on those protesting against such reductions to make a constructive contribution to the question at that time by submitting full factual information instead of agitating now against something which hasn't happened.

Writing with somewhat more asperity than is customary in his public utterances, Mr. Hull told the Binghamton business men that their protest reminded him of the remarks of certain gentleman to his grandson. "My boy," Mr. Hull quoted, "my life has been full of troubles. Most of them never happened."

The chamber had directed to Mr. Hull a resolution asking the Government to abandon any proposed plan for admitting Czechoslovakian shoes without sufficient duty to permit American shoes to compete in the American market.

Similar protests have been received from other shoe manufacturing cities based on the assumption that the State Department has some such intent in view. Mr. Hull's retort, intended for general application, denies that there is any ground whatever for any such assumption and goes on to explain at some length the process of trade agreement negotiation which he feels has been misunderstood.

"There are, naturally," he said, "hundreds of items in the present interchange between the United States and Czechoslovakia. Among exports from Czechoslovakia to us is the item of shoes. In any discussion with any foreign country from which we seek the benefit of a trade agreement, we cannot escape considering, in our preliminary examination, the types of productions which that country has available and which she desires to export to us.

"From this, however, it by no means follows that our intention has been formed, to grant a concession upon such a specific item. The whole process by which a trade agreement travels from initial inception to completed agreement has as a specific and direct purpose, that the United States shall negotiate only upon those items which can be admitted without endangering the appropriate protection to a domestic supplier of the same goods, articles, or commodities. This process is being scrupulously carried out in reference to every item of our trade with Czechoslovakia.

"You may be sure that no concession will be granted on shoes, if it be granted at all, or any other item, until after full opportunity is given to all interests concerned to present their views and until after thorough consideration has been given to the matter from every angle. Our main consideration is to promote and not to injure the interests of American producers.

"A highly important stage of the process is that of the public hearing of statements by persons or groups believing themselves likely to be affected by possible concessions on articles announced as being under consideration. At this stage the presentation to us of valid information, of actual facts rather than theoretical fears, will prove of great usefulness in enabling us to carry out both purposes of this program."

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Cardenas Plans War on Graft

(Continued from Page 1)

five years and of not more than ten. In addition, the properties which are judged derived from illegal practices will be returned to the state or territory in which he has held office.

The People's Court, to be organized for such trials, will be presided over by a district judge, and will be composed of seven individuals, one each representing the press, public service, the professions, workers, farmers, teachers, and one to be selected from either agriculture, commerce or industry.

The preamble to the bill sets forth two concepts of responsibility. The first is that of the office holder who should "constitute a constant example of civic virtues as the best means of meriting and enjoying public confidence."

The second is that of the State, which should provide the necessary means of punishing irresponsible officials, not only as a penalty for violation of official duties, but also in order to safeguard the public from such wrong doing.

The example of malfeasance in office, said the Presidential document, is not only such as to drive the people to rebellion as the only means of liberating themselves, but may reach the extreme of causing resentment against the government.

The bill specifies as crimes within this category an attack upon the democratic institutions, upon the form of the republican federal government, or upon the liberty of suffrage. The prime wrong named however was that of the illegal enrichment of office holders through the abuse of their privileges.

'Captive' Mines Must Obey Code, Coal Board Says

(Continued from Page 1)

thority with full control over the giant coal industry. The commission is now in process of hammering out vital precedents which will guide it in the future. The commission regulates minimum and maximum prices and marketing rules and regulations. It lists "unfair methods of competition," and guarantees collective bargaining. To a large degree this powerful new body will do for the basic coal industry what the Interstate Commerce Commission does for the railroads.

In staking out its control it has now come up against the inevitable challenge to its jurisdiction of the "captive" mine. To show the importance of the issue, applications for rulings are now pending before it dealing with seven subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation, two from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, while among railroads seeking exemption for captive mines are Union Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago & Northwestern and receivers for the seaboard.

Internal Dissension

The internal dissension within the new commission arises over patronage and personnel, and was revealed in a direct statement by John C. Lewis, Des Moines, Ia., member, who was one of the two members backed by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader. Three days ago Mr. Lewis and two other members of the commission were defeated 4-to-3 in their attempt to keep the commission meetings public. Now Mr. Lewis charges the commission's work "wouldn't do credit to a 10-year-old boy." The Lewis statement was included in a letter to Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, the commissioner's home state. In a memorandum accompanying the statement, Mr. Lewis charged that some members of the board were picking personnel for as many as 11 of the statistical and other bureaus connected with the commission, while less favored members were picking them for only two or three.

One-Room School's Bell Muted

Wide World; International

Old and New in Pennsylvania School Dispute

There Were Few Youngsters Scampering for Front Doors of One-Room Schools in East Lampeter Township, Penna., When the Fall Term Opened for a New Consolidated School Had Displaced 10 of the 11 Small Units. Upper Picture Shows One of the "Little Red Schoolhouses" as It Appeared a Few Years Ago, While Photograph Below Shows Pupils Filing Into the New Structure on Opening Day This Year

Amish Reject 'Big' School As 'Little Red' Kind Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna., Oct. 14—For the first time since Jacob Ammon founded the sect more than two centuries ago, members of the Amish faith have gone to the courts in their effort to protect their simple mode of life and isolation from "worldly people" and "worldly affairs."

The incident which dramatized the situation was the building of a new consolidated school in East Lampeter township, Lancaster County, with Public Works Administration funds, and the determination of the few Amish in that township to keep their children in "little red schoolhouses."

If the children study the "three Rs" in one-room schools, the Amish hold, they will learn all that is necessary to till fields, worship and live as did their forefathers. If they go to "big schools," the elders feel, they will be ridiculed because of their clothes and will acquire tastes which will lead them from the soil.

Children at Home

When the East Lampeter school opened on Oct 4, most of the Amish defied the school board by keeping their children at home. School directors, apprehensive lest arrest of an Amish farmer might bring an outburst of sympathy, have delayed prosecutions in spite of the state truancy law. Harvey E. Heller, school board secretary, voiced the hopeful prediction "they'll send their children after a while."

A showdown is awaited. Some 50 children, half of whom are Amish, have been kept out of school. There are about 700 township children attending the new consolidated school.

As a conciliatory gesture, the board has opened one "little red schoolhouse" in the corner of the township where most of the Amish reside. But the Amish in other sections are demanding the opening of the 10 one-room schools which were closed.

Fight Goes to Courts

The fight in the courts started early this year when the Amish learned of plans for the new school. Departing from their custom which prohibits lawsuits, they asked the Lancaster County Court to halt the school's erection. The court held the board was within its rights.

The Amish then asked Harold L. Ickes, as Public Words Administration head, to halt the school. Mr. Ickes's office said the grant was proper. The next move was before Federal Judge George Welsh, of Philadelphia, who issued an order halting work on the building.

The school board obtained a writ of supersedeas from the Circuit Court to allow construction to continue. Classrooms were finished on Oct. 4 and school opened. The case still is pending in Circuit Court.

Menuhin Declines Films

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14 (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin, 20-year-old violin prodigy, declined today a screen career. His father-manager, Moshe Menuhin, said he definitely was opposed to his son accepting studio offers, explaining: "When a concert artist exhibits himself in a film play, it can only be for money." The young virtuoso reportedly receives from $4000 to $5000 for a concert appearance.

Tiger and Fusion Blaze Away

(Continued from Page 1

thing the LaGuardia administration had accomplished.

Indeed, it was asserted, Mayor O'Brien, whose one-year handling of the fiscal chaos that followed on Mr. Walker ended with a banker's lien on the municipality, had made it possible for Mayor LaGuardia to have "the easiest administration in the history of the city."

With resounding emphasis it was declared that the clock of city progress had begun with the Democratic party and could only be kept ticking with its return to power. The LaGuardia mayoralty was an upstart, "alien" rule, it was charged, with neither understanding of law and order nor respect for citizen rights, and it would require "something more constructive than the shop-worn slogan, 'Keep Tammany Out,' to hinder the election of the entire Democratic ticket."

Mr. Mahoney was certain that the "grand old organization" must prevail this time because the city democracy was "united now and will continue united," and the man in City Hall today was a "minority Mayor."

"It is our duty," he said, "to sweep out the present incumbent, with all the carpet-baggers and incompetents that make his hybrid, most inefficient and extravagant administration; to take this metropolis out of the hands of one whose pledges were false and whose promises have not been carried out and put it once again in the forefront of the cities of the world.

"A Democratic City"

"This is a Democratic city, and it is for us to preserve and maintain it as such, and to redeem it and preserve it from the onslaughts of those who would attempt to foist upon us strange and anarchistic 'isms' and doctrines."

Harold W. Hastings, Tammany's candidate for District Attorney and who has served in the Ditsrict Attorney's office under the 18 years of organization incumbents that led last year to the Governor's appointment of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, made his theme the "fanfare, ballyhooing and press-pluming" of Mr. Dewey, his Fusion-Republican opponent. Nothing in the Dewey record, Mr. Hastings declared, justified "broadcasting to the world that New York is a place overrun with crooks of all kinds, creatures of the underworld and enemies of law and order."

He characterized the Dewey racket disclosures as "a fantastic tale" and the racket "big shots" evading process servers as "fake fugitives." His listeners would be astounded," Mr. Hastings said, to hear how "meager" the Dewey performance had been.

Washington Credited

Other speakers were Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, up for re-election, who saw the Fusion administration as an "undependable and irresponsible group trying to get on the city pay roll" and was glad the voters were going to "stop that kind of nonsense," and Max J. Schneider, candidate for president of the City Council, who said that when the opposition talked about all the public improvements that had been made, the citizens must remember that a "Democratic administration in Washington, and not Mayor LaGuardia, was wholly responsible."

Mayor LaGuardia jumped into his campaign for re-election with an attack on Mr. Mahoney for spreading "misinformation" not only about the LaGuardia administration, but about its housing program, which the Democratic candidate had said was "wasteful, disastrous and unsatisfactory."

The nonpartisan citizens' rally was ostensibly to boost the campaign of Stanley M. Isaacs, progressive Republican on the LaGuardia ticket, for president of the Borough of Manhattan, and the Mayor took his theme from Mr. Isaacs' pledge to fight for adequate city planning, the abolition of slums and the rehabilitation of "lost" districts.

Sketching the various slum-clearance projects sponsored by his administration, Mayor LaGuardia declared that First Houses, the initial undertaking in the field and attempted before the Works Progress Administration had got under way, was "a monument to the greatest constructive job ever attempted with unemployed labor in this country."

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'Beloved American Songs' Recorded by Nelson Eddy

Review of Recordings

Encouraged possibly by the success of its Foster album, RCA-Victor now comes out with another "song recital" album by Nelson Eddy, singing "Twelve Beloved American Songs." These are songs which grace the music rack of many a parlor piano and will continue to be heard scores of times over the radio.

The list is fairly comprehensive and includes "Trees," "By the Waters of Minnetonka," "Smilin' Through," "A Dream," "Sylvia," "Thy Beaming Eyes," "A Perfect Day," "At Dawning," "The Rosary," "Oh Promise Me," "The Hills of Home," and "Deep River."

All these songs will have their appeal but our choice goes to the last disk, containing "The Hills of Home" and "Deep River." For us, at least, the album did not have the appeal of the Foster group, possibly because of over-familiarity with the songs. The Foster songs dig deeper. However, Mr. Eddy gives a straightforward, sincere interpretation which keeps some of the more perfervid phrases from sounding banal

Vocal

Twelve Beloved American Songs, sung by Nelson Eddy, baritone, with piano accompaniment, Theodore Paxson; orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret. Six Victor records in album.

Bizet: Carmen-Habanera-L'Amour Est Un Oiseau, and Seguidilla-Pres des Ramparts de Seville, sung by Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano; orchestra conducted by Alexander Smallens. Victor record. Miss Swarthout has the technical equipment for these great arias from the beginning and end of the first act but the interpretations lack fire.

Mozart: Magic Flute-Famina's Aria (in French), and Puccini: La Boheme—They Call Me Mimi (in French), sung by Lily Pons, soprano; orchestra conducted by G. Cloez. Decca record. Miss Pons is not heard to good advantage in the less popularly known Mozart aria though she comes off better in the familiar Puccini.

Puccini: La Boheme-Musetta's Waltz, and Leoncavallo: Pagliacci-Baliatella-Nedda's Bird Song, sung by Maria Cebotari, soprano, Robert Heger, conductor. Decca record. This is a good disk by Mme. Cebotari though the singing in German does not seem to make the arias flow as easily as the Latin.

Hope - Woodforde - Finden: Indian Love Lyrics; Til I Wake; Kashmiri Song, sung by Richard Tauber tenor. Decca record. Excellent renditions of these two song favorites by Mr. Tauber.

Orchestral

Brahms: Variations on a Theme by Haydn, played by Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Two Victor records in album. A magnificent recording of the first major orchestral work of Brahms. He held Beethoven in such great respect that he wanted to be sure of his own equipment before he wrote a symphony. The Haydn variations therefore may be considered a "dress rehearsal" to the great C Minor symphony and most surely indicates that Brahms had reached the stature he desired. Afterward Brahms employed the theme and variations idea with effectiveness in the fourth movement of the fourth symphony. The work is based on a religious theme called St. Anthony's Chorale and is reminiscent of the great Martin Luther hymn. Symphonic students should like this work because it shows practically how a composer builds a symphony.

Moussorgsky: Khowantchina-Introduction, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Victor record. This typically Russian piece is given a very excellent reading by Dr. Koussevitzky. It is an overture to an opera which deals with the conflict between the old and new in Russia back in the seventeenth century.

Weber: Oberon-Overture, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. The summer orchestral group of the Boston organization gives an excellent performance of this favorite Weber piece.

Chamber Music

E. F. Dall'Abaco: Concerto in B Flat Major, played by Edwin Fischer and his Chamber Orchestra. Victor record. This work is possibly mislabeled as a concerto for piano since it is more a concerto for string section. The composer preceded Mozart and his work shows the influences of the classical period.

Children's Records

"Hansel and Gretel," and "The Sleeping Beauty," sung by Ireene Wicker, the "Singing Lady." Three Decca records. We are glad to welcome Miss Wicker to disks, as we regard her radio program one of the finest for children. These are song stories of these noted legends done with voice characterizations to piano accompaniment. Decca has also turned out some very fine records of A. A. Milne's "Winnie the Pooh" and "Christopher Robin" stories, sung by Frank Luther, tenor, with string trio. This set consists of three records. Then there are also sets done by Mr. Luther of "Nursery Rhymes" for very young children and "Mother Goose" rhymes for slightly older children. Children like them too, we found by playing them for our own, who are now at the nursery rhyme and Mother Goose stage. They would make nice Christmas presents for children.

Popular Vocal

Decca has provided some good labels by its vocal stars during the last weeks. The top of its list, we should say, are Connie Boswell's renditions of "Yours and Mine" and "Am I in Love" from the picture "Broadway Melody of 1938," also "Afraid to Dream" and "The Loveliness of You" from "You Can't Have Everything." Slower in tempo and showing Miss Boswell's ability to handle the ballad type of vocal is the coupling of "Blossoms on Broadway" and "Love or Infatuation" from the picture, "This Way, Please."

Frances Langford, for Decca, turns in, in her usual throaty style, four numbers with Hawaiian orchestra accompaniments—"So Many Memories," paired with "Stardust on the Moon," "Harbor Lights" and "My Cabin of Dreams." Dick Powell, again for Decca, sings the four numbers from his recent picture, "Varsity Show." "Have You Got Any Castles, Baby?" and "Moonlight on the Campus" is the best pairing, while "You've Got Something There" and "Love Is on the Air" are typical "production" numbers. Lastly, Judy Garland, rising young popular radio and screen vocalist, does for Decca the two "shoutin'" numbers from "Broadway Melody"—"Everybody Sing" and "All God's Chillun Got Rhythm" in her distinctive style.

Victor has Fats Waller and his Rhythm in two Cotton Club numbers, "I'm Always in the Mood for You" and "She's Tall, She's Tan, She's Terrific" in his usual pianistic and vocal style. Jean Sablon, imported French crooner, sings in French "Can I Forget You?" from "High, Wide and Handsome" and "Afraid to Dream" from "You Can't Have Everything."

Tommy Dorsey, for Victor, provides good smooth arrangements of the new Cole Porter tunes, "In the Still of the Night" and "Who Knows?" from "Rosalie." Benny Goodman's Orchestra "beats out" rhythmic versions of "Bob White," with vocal by Martha Tilton, and "Minnie the Moocher's Weddin' Day." Lionel Hampton and his orchestra do a scorching version of "Everybody Loves My Baby" paired with a slow version of "I Just Couldn't Take It, Baby," featuring some excellent trumpeting by "Ziggy" Elman.

In the Decca popular orchestral list, Henry Busse's trumpet is heard well in "Fit As a Fiddle" and a dust-off of "The Vamp." Andy Kirk's Clouds of Joy, for Decca, do slow serio-comic bits in "Better Luck Next Time" and "I Went to a Gypsy." From abroad Harry Roy and his orchestra, featuring two pianists, provide a fast-moving medley of "You're Gonna Lose Your Gal," "I Stole Back the Girl," "My Honey's Lovin' Arms," and, on the other side, "I Cant Give You Anything But Love," "I'm Just Crazy Bout My Baby" and "Everybody Loves My Baby."

The Hammond electric organ is being discovered by the "hot" jazzists and we have a comparison this week in which Milt Herth, for Decca, comes off better in "Satan Takes a Holiday" and "Somebody Loves Me," and Vernon Geyer, for Bluebird, does well in "After You've Gone" and poorer in "Casa Loma Stomp." Mr. Herth is smoother and understands the registration better.

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Sales Tax Receipts Climb in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Sales tax receipts in Illinois provided more than one third of the $215,137,697 paid into the state treasury from the main sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to a report of Sam Nudelman, director of finance. The facts were just made public in order to "explain to the taxpayers the sources and uses of state revenue."

The three-cent tax totaled $77,003,381 for the year. The year ending June, 1936, brought $66,445,036. The previous year when the tax was two cents on the dollar the collections amounted to $41,884,752. Greater collections are expected for the year 1937-38 due to a series of bills passed by the legislature which were described by the administration as "putting teeth into the law."

Drexel Library Unit Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 — With its enrollment limited to 50, the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel Institue of Technology has opened its 1937-38 year with 45 women and five men in the class. They represent 13 states, the District of Columbia and Cuba, and 40 different universities and colleges.

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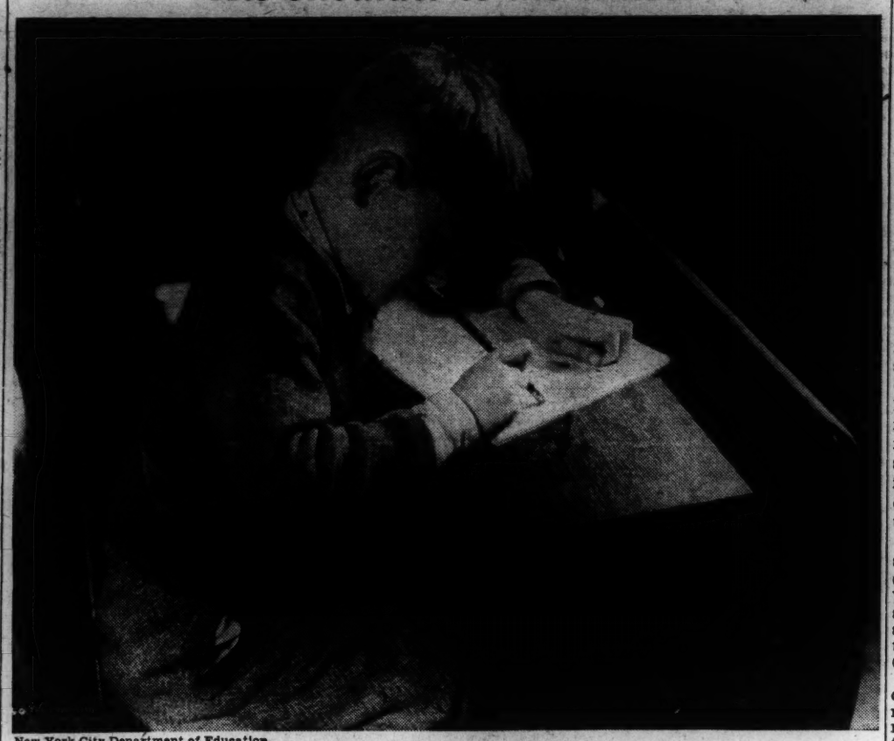

New York City Department of Education

Tackling a Problem of the Day

Illustration From the Annual Report of the New York Superintendent of Schools

N. E. A. Aids Approach to School Problems

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools

Tenth of 52 Articles

Mr. Taxpayer may see education as a lump sum on the budget. Mrs. Taxpayer may regard education as the desk in school where Johnny sits and sometimes upsets the inkwell. But education—and it is this vision of it on which much of the progress of schools and learning depend—requires a common approach to common problems. One of its major tasks is to fuse objectives and ideals sufficiently to give continuity and direction to the dissemination of knowledge.

But Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer usually are oblivious to the struggle between college boards and secondary schools as to whether little Johnny must know Latin in order to go to the university—oblivious to the differences between indoctrinators and those who oppose the inculcation of set standards—unaware of the friction over vocational education and special services.

To be sure both parents, confronted by an anxious Johnny who wants help in his home work, realize that teaching has changed considerably in their time, or else that they have forgotten much. But only dimly do the echoes of new methods and ways reach their ears.

Perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer make a really great effort and go to a parent-teacher meeting once or twice a year. There or through newspaper reports of an educational convention Mrs. Taxpayer is surprised to find that the teachers themselves do not agree upon the value of what they are teaching.

Pretty indignant at the statement that memory tests do not adequately train young students to deal with future realities, Mrs. Taxpayer expostulates to Mr. Taxpayer. All last year she had a task to get little Johnny through that particular course and now she reads that a very high authority in the educational field thinks it ought not to be in the curriculum.

Or Mr. Taxpayer looks over the top of the evening newspaper and growls that they spent thousands of dollars setting up that particular course which is now being criticized.

"If they would stop being so academic," groans Mr. Taxpayer, "and get in an efficiency expert now and settle this curriculum business once for all"—but Mrs. Taxpayer is really not listening, being absorbed in the business of cutting out a new dress, and Mr. Taxpayer knew there was no help for him anyway, so he goes on to read the financial news.

Far Flung Front

All of this does nothing about the various sectors on the education front most of which have such irregular communication with one another that there would be hardly time to send a runner among them all to advise of approaching common problem.

There are no fewer than 542 state and national educational organizations, 421 of them national or regional in scope and 121 of them statewide.

Some are groups set up around varying professional interests, administration, colleges, secondary schools, kindergartens and the like. Not all of them are intentionally different in character, but their existence to some extent reflects a growing group consciousness bred of the long struggle between classroom teachers and "educational statesmen," a war for democracy within the profession which has been in progress openly ever since the grammar school members of Massachusetts and Connecticut withdrew in 1845 from the American Institute of Instruction.

Division in Methods

Some of the newer organizations are the result of an actual division in methods, either of type of teaching like the Progressive Education Association, or of organization procedure like the American Federation of Teachers, which is allied with the American Federation of Labor.

The largest and oldest organization is the National Education Association, which started in 1857 as the National Teachers' Association, has reached a membership of 205,000 and had an income last year of $515,000. Allied with it are the National Council of Education and 24 departments, the largest of which is the American Association of School Administrators, formerly known as the department of superintendence. The association has its own building, a seven-story structure in Washington, employs about 150 workers, publishes its own magazine, maintains a field staff, conducts and publishes valuable research, and maintains a watchful eye on legislation affecting teachers and schools.

In the fall of 1918, the Progressive Education Association was founded by a group of parents and professional people interested in developing a sound educational program with freedom for children to grow according to their several natures and needs. Starting in the private schools, the association has steadily penetrated into the public institutions until today it draws more than half its membership from this source. It is making its influence felt more and more as its various commissions pioneer in curriculum rebuilding and the integration of relationships between the child and the community, the child and human problems, and the child and other ethnic groups. The association has a membership of 9000, maintains headquarters in New York City, and publishes a magazine.

Membership in these two groups, generally speaking, has been encouraged by school boards and administrators but when the American Federation of Teachers got under way on April 15, 1916, and later allied itself with the American Federation of Labor, some of those who joined met with reprisals. The federation has achieved a membership of 30,000 with 290 local chartered groups. It has headquarters in Chicago, publishes a magazine, and co-operates with labor, gaining help from the American Federation of Labor in its campaigns for professional improvement, protection of teachers' salaries, and adequate financing of schools, and in turn assisting labor to put itself in a good light with the public.

Later on the scene, much smaller in membership, but an ardent advocate of academic freedom, is the John Dewey Society, which was started with a meeting in February, 1935, called by the "Social Frontier," a magazine, had its own first sessions in 1936 and published its first year book in 1937. Like that of the American Association of School Administrators, the year book deals with current problems in the educational field.

Then there is the American Association of University Professors, 13 educational fraternities and sororities with 300 chapters, and a long list of professional societies.

With the depression problems, reduced budgets, new theories of education and increased strictures on intellectual freedom, educational groups have been developing a more cordial attitude toward the many lay organizations with an interest in the school field. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers long ago won recognition as a strong ally of the schools and will be dealt with in a later article.

United Organization Sought

And now educational leaders are making appeals for united organization of the 1,000,000 teachers in the country, both on the grounds of self-interest and service to the schools.

Willard S. Elsbree and Hubert Park Beck who prepared the United States chapter in the 1935 year book for the International Institute, have set forth a series of proposals designed to meet criticisms of the groups and to bring them closer.

They advocate a desire and technique for self-criticism, active interest and participation by larger sections of the membership in planning and working out programs, revision of bylaws to provide for domination by teachers rather than by superintendents, practical programs to bring about changes in public attitude and support of schools, higher professional standards for officers and secretaries, more effective integration of organizations, greater activity for improved legislation, better dissemination to teachers of educational news and information concerning tenure, salaries, retirement plans and education finance, and active participation by normal school and college students planning to enter the teaching profession.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news pages.

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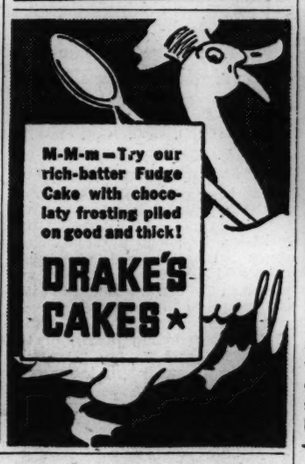

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Private Armies Again Appearing On Vienna Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Private armies are again appearing in Austria. The "Sturm Korps" has been organized to serve the Fatherland Front in its fight against National Socialists, and a new "Local Defense" corps ("Ortschutz") has been formed to serve Clerical organizations.

The first is an official part of the régime and is under the direction and control of the "Front leader," Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg. It much resembles the "S. S." army in Germany. Its members wear uniforms and are armed, they appear at official Fatherland Front meetings, and their duty is to suppress opposition or demonstrations from the side of Austrian Hitlerists.

The other group is not so official and is under the direction, not of the Government, but of the Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Richard Schmitz. It is also uniformed and, it is said, will be armed with revolvers. It is to further the interests of the pronouncedly Clerical part of the régime.

The existence of these two bodies of special troops is said to confirm reports concerning the existence of rivalry between the Chancellor and the Mayor of Vienna. Dr. Schuschnigg is following a policy of moderate friendship for the Third Reich, while Dr. Schmitz is said to be uncompromisingly opposed to Germany. He is a militant Clerical and wishes no co-operation with the anti-Catholic Berlin régime. So the extreme Clericals tend to flock about him, and support him in his opposition to the Chancellor's milder Roman Catholic policy.

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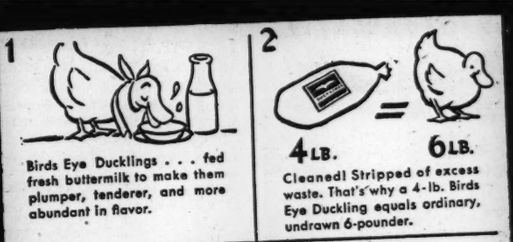
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Roman Catholics In U. S. Defend Spanish Bishops

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A group of 175 Roman Catholics were on record today in defense of Roman Catholic support of Gen. Francisco Franco in the Spanish civil war as a move to preserve religious and civil liberties and all the functions of democracy.

A statement signed by many prominent clergymen and Roman Catholic men of letters urged the end of all foreign intervention in Spain and charged that a recent "open letter" of Protestant clergymen and laymen "misrepresented the facts and issues in Spain."

The Protestants had raised the question whether American Roman Catholics supported the Spanish Bishops who in a pastoral letter had supported the insurgent cause.

The American Roman Catholics denied the Spanish bishops had aligned themselves in support of National Socialist or Fascist ideas or policies. They asserted that defeat of General Franco would mean the end of democracy and the establishment of a dictatorship similar to that of Soviet Russia in Spain.

The statement challenged American Protestants to say whether they accepted and approved a regime "which has carried on a ruthless persecution of Christian religion since February, 1936."

It denied charges of Insurgent atrocities and charged that the Loyalists had deliberately attempted to destroy the Roman Catholic religion. Churches have been razed, virtually all priests massacred and 14,000 Roman Catholics executed, the statement said.

Tasmanian Head Calls Cabinet In Outside State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—History was made at a Tasmanian Cabinet meeting held not here, but in Sydney, the capital of the state of New South Wales. The occasion was the return of the Premier of Tasmania, Albert G. Ogilvie, from Europe and America.

The Premier was accompanied by the Minister of Health, Dr. J. F. Gaha; and they were met on their arrival in Sydney by three of their colleagues, namely, the Treasurer, the Chief Secretary and the Minister of Agriculture.

Since five of the eight members of his Cabinet were assembled in Sydney, the Premier held a Cabinet meeting at his hotel immediately after landing. This goes on record as the first time the Tasmanian Cabinet has met outside its own state.

President's Wife Writes Book on World Problems

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has written a book on the international situation, it was learned yesterday in publishing circles.

The volume is titled "This Troubled World." The President's wife, it is understood, presents her own ideas and suggestions for peace.

The book, of 50 pages, will be published Jan. 3 by H. C. Kinsey and Company. Mrs. Roosevelt, according to George Bye, her literary agent, completed the work on her recent trip to the West Coast.

Mrs. Roosevelt's autobiography, "This Is My Story," will be published by Harper and Brothers in November.

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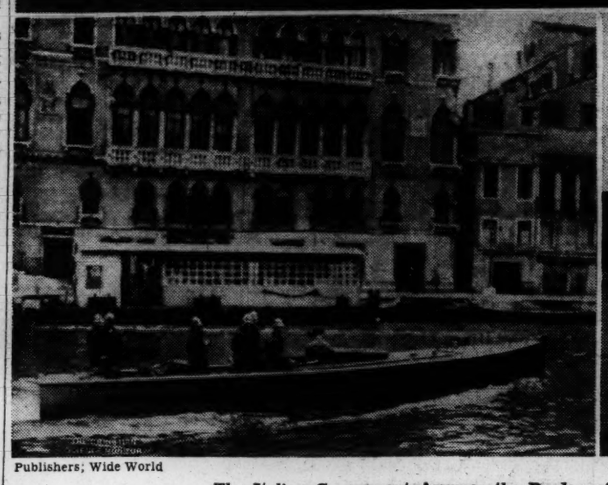

Publishers; Wide World

The Italian Government Assumes the Burden of Improving Canals and Safeguarding Palaces
Upper—The Grand Canal and the Church of Santa Maria della Salute Seen From the Campanile of St. George Church. Lower—A Floating Fire Engine. Gondola Riding Is Still in Favor

Madrid Covered By Debris After Rebel Bombings

MADRID, Oct. 14 (AP)—With pick and shovel, Madrid today dug herself out of the debris of another disastrous Insurgent shelling while ambulances hauled scores of victims of the attack.

The former Republican capital resumed its "normal" life after a night of terror in which some 700 artillery projectiles poured into the heart of the city.

The bombardment caught Madrid just as after-theater crowds were streaming homeward and the casualties were probably higher than on Monday night. That attack, with more than 100 fatalities, was unleashed when most of the inhabitants were within the protection of their homes.

The hotel where Madrid's foreign visitors are housed was hit for the first time in more than 11 months of Insurgent siege. Many buildings nearer the Ministry of State were caught by the projectiles.

The two-story ministry building itself was hit squarely by four shells. Apparently this structure was the chief target of the Insurgent gunners. Most of the foreign newspapermen work there. Glass was shattered and cordite fumes filled the building. So far as was known no one was injured in the government building.

Newspapermen and Ministry of State officials—about 100 in all—took refuge in a 400-year-old inquisition chamber below the building.

Informed circles predicted a general mobilization of all abled-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 would be ordered if and when the Franco-Spanish frontier is opened to transport of war supplies to the Republican forces.

That would enable the Government to put about 1,000,000 men into the field against the Insurgents, it was said. At present, only men between 20 and 30 years of age have been called, giving the Government an army estimated between 500,000 and 600,000.

Assets and Profits Rise For Methodist Publishers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, aV., Oct. 14—Dr Alfred F. Smith, representing the Methodist Publishing House, has reported to the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that since 1936 its assets had increased to about $3,000,000. Last year's profits, he said, were more than $111,000, of which $11,000 was placed in the reserve fund and $100,000 was given to the church.

Commenting on the report Arthur J. Moore, presiding bishop of the conference, said he felt "Christian pride" in the publishing interests of the church.

Venice Plans One Way Motorboat Canals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Government will henceforth be responsible for improvements to the canals of Venice—the burden of restoration is often too heavy for private resources—and will also superintend a plan for rebuilding the old insanitary quarters of the city.

The inhabitants are seriously concerned with the precarious state of many of the places, the foundations of which, weakened by the action of the sea-water, threaten to settle.

The entire land communications of the city are to be improved by constructing new bridges and opening up many calli (narrow lanes and passages which end in culs-de-sac).

Rise of the tides, through the 50 kilometers of canals, is a problem of public interest. It has been verified that the beds of the internal lagoon canals rise annually about seven centimeters, and after a few years without dredging, the canals become unnavigable at low tide, owing to lack of depth. At high tide again they are unnavigable owing to the lowness of the bridges. The dredging of the canals, at least the chief ones, is therefore essential.

The problem of traffic also attracts attention. The first experiments at mechanization were not entirely satisfactory. It was obviously impossible to combine modern heavy city traffic with the leisurely traffic of three centuries ago, which still prevails in Venice. The plan now is to reserve some of the canals for one-way motor boat traffic. Others, owing to their artistic and picturesque environments, will be left to the gondolas.

It is customary each year to renew the foundations of all the buildings of Venice when the canals are dried for cleaning. But, owing to the large expense involved, very little has been done in this respect during the past decade either by the municipality or by private owners. In 1934 the Building Society of the National Fascist Federation of Venice called the authorities' attention to the risky condition of the town buildings. The Government has now introduced a bill called "the Laws of Venice" containing the various measures for safeguarding its artistic beauty.

Italy to Join in Pledge of Free Belgium

(Continued from Page 1)

sanctions. It is significant that the only condition attached by Germany to her promise to respect Belgian neutrality is the obvious one of Belgium's non-participation in military action against her.

"This leaves us free to join in any economic sanctions against Germany or any other aggressor, but it may be expected to mean that if France, for instance, should invoke Article XVI in demanding passage across our territory for troops seeking to attack Germany in aid of Czechoslovakia it is most unlikely that we should consent to this request.

Reveals Compromise

"If on the contrary not only France but all our neighbors—that is, Britain and Holland as well—were to agree to apply military sanctions against Germany our attitude might differ.

"Such a case, however, is obviously much less likely to occur than possibility of France alone taking military sanctions, backed by the economic support of other League members, Belgium included."

This interpretation was put before Berlin during the negotiations for German declaration made yesterday and reveals the compromise that made the declaration possible.

Belgian Pledge Defended By Germany as Step To Accord in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 14—Germany's new unilateral guarantees on Belgium's inviolability and independence are considered here as one of the Third Reich's greatest diplomatic and strategic triumphs, while simultaneously offering possibilities of future peace between this country and England and France.

Diplomatically, it is maintained, Germany has done all that could be expected of her to allay Anglo-French suspicions of German aggression to the west, while simultaneously she has definitely carried her point regarding bilateral agreements and, remote though the possibility might be, expressly indicated to Belgium what that country would lose should she as a member of the League of Nations ever be tempted to agree to the application of sanctions against Germany.

Strategically the new agreement is held to mean that not only Belgium cannot henceforth be a transit land for English and French troops or a base for English military aircraft, but it also eases the Reich's military problems in the west.

German Frontier Shortened

For while Belgium was a greater loser when the Rhineland was reoccupied in March, 1936, on the other hand the stretch of German territory toward Belgium would require much guarding in case of possible attack from that side.

The importance of this chance is immediately realized when it is remembered that by thus shortening its western frontier Germany is much freer in case of hosilities in East and Central Europe where, as it has been clearly indicated, Germany considers its European interests lie.

It is also believed here that as a result of the latest development, Belgium will henceforth be less dependent upon France. Germans even appear to hope that the guarantee of help against attack will induce Belgian construction of new defenses toward the French frontier. Informed circles here maintain that these have been long planned.

See Way Open to Pact

This new German step, it is declared here today, should open the way for a complete understanding between England, France and Germany in West Europe since no stronger evidence of Germany's will to peaceful co-operation could be asked.

One paper this morning recalls Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement when Prime Minister that England's frontiers were on the Rhine, and declares that now England can withdraw these frontiers westward. The way to a new West European pact, it is declared here, is now clear, provided England and France are willing to show the same good will.

For the present the German declaration has dealt with only a part of the western pact problem, it is stated, and the two western democracies must now adopt a proper attitude which will enable the problem to be solved.

Awaits British Approval

Negotiations regarding the western European pact have been so long held up because Germany wants the pact confined to that area alone, while France desires to extend it to include Central Europe and Russia. Germany would not agree to negotiations which included Central and East Europe since she wants a free hand east of the Rhine.

Germany particularly hopes that this new action will meet a favorable response in England and especially upon the question of the return of her colonies. The propaganda campaign toward this end grows in intensity and every favorable comment from the outside is played up in the German daily press.

Italy, it is officially reported here, was kept fully informed of the German-Belgian developments and it is expected that Premier Mussolini will shortly make a similar declaration, guaranteeing Belgium's independence.

Rust Blight Expert Honored in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. J. H. Craigie, director of the Dominion rust research laboratory at Winnipeg, has been awarded a medal for his research work on the rust blight, one of the most serious problems of the Canadian wheat grower.

This medal is a new award, provided by the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada to honor the civil servant who has done notable work for the benefit of the people of Canada. Dr. Craigie is the first recipient.

Dr. Craigie is Canadian born, and a graduate of Harvard University. In 1930, while at the International Botanic congress, he was awarded a world prize for the best work in rust investigation, the Eriksson award. He spent a year at Cambridge doing research work, and last year was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Windsor Cheered In German Villages

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor sped yesterday over Germany's famed automobile roads to the north in the luxurious limousine that Reichsführer Hitler loaned him.

In every village that the former British monarch passed through natives stood shouting "heil."

The Duchess motored to Potsdam and she briefly inspected the Sans Souci castle of Frederick the Great and the ancient park surrounding it.

The Duke returned late in the day in an airplane. After reviewing a detachment of Herr Hitler's personal bodyguard at Croeszinsee he took a plane to get a bird's-eye view of a workers' bathing resort on the Baltic Sea which has 25 miles of beach. Then the pilot headed for Berlin, landing at Templehof airport after a slight delay due to fog.

Vatican Aid for Japan?

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 14 (AP)—A reliable Vatican source said today that the Holy See, in carrying out the Roman Catholic church's worldwide campaign against Bolshevism, had instructed its hierarchy and missions in the Far East to cooperate with Japanese action in China "wherever Bolshevist danger appears active." These orders, the Vatican source said, have gone out in a private memorandum defining the Vatican's position in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

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Poland's Return to Democracy Supported by Varied Interests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Important statements foreshadowing a return of Poland to democratic government have been made by leaders of Col. Adam Koc's Camp of National Unity, the organization inspired by Dictator Marshal Edward Smigley-Rydz and intended eventually to put the Government on a national basis.

General Galica, leader of the rural section of the camp, in a speech at Krakow, the center of the recent peasant riots, stated that the chiefs of the camp were preparing plans for a new electoral law. This law would widen the franchise, while at the same time increased powers would be granted to the Senate and Chamber. A similar statement was made on the same day by another important representative of the camp, speaking at the industrial center, Lódz.

When General Galica's speech was reported by the official Gazeta Polska, however, the all-important phrase was significantly omitted. Other pro-Government papers made the speech appear as insignificant as possible. Questions, therefore are again being raised as to the exact relationship between the camp and the Government.

Under One Flag

In the last few weeks the divergence of opinion between camp and Government, with which the camp was intended to co-operate, has become steadily more marked. The leaders of the camp show what appears to be a fixed intention of putting into practice the aims enunciated in the original program; of gathering beneath one flag all men of good will, whatever their past political opinions.

Marshal Smigley-Rydz broke all traditions by attending a dinner given by the Arkonia. This, the most famous students' club of the Nationalist opposition, contains, as was widely pointed out, members who had taken an active part against Marshal Pilsudski in 1926.

Overtures have been made to the younger and more dynamic section of the Nationalist Party, with the result that one group, known as Falanga, has actually joined the camp. Previous to the recent strikes discussion with the Peasant Party with a view to the eventual return of their exiled leader, Wicenty Witos, are also said to have taken place.

These moves have met with increasing opposition from certain sections of the Government. The old guard, members of the "Colonels' Group," on whom Marshal Pilsudski rang the changes for his successive administrations, and who still hold many of the most important posts, are averse to any change of policy.

If the Government is beginning to find the Camp of National Unity (OZN, or "ozone," as it is usually called) something of an embarrassment, this is not the sum of their difficulties. The demand for a return to democratic rule is widespread.

The Populist (Peasant) Party, which, to emphasize its demands, recently organized a strike, refusing to sell agricultural produce in the towns, represents another strong body of opinion favoring democratic rule. It is a pre-war party with plenty of experience of parliamentary work, and used to be represented in the Austrian Chamber. It has a big membership in Galicia.

Seek Socialists' Aid

The Populists are now negotiating closer co-operation with the Socialists, whose leader, Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, has long desired a really united Popular Front. It is possible that the group will soon be joined by a number of the Left-Wing Legionaries.

Members of this section of the Legionaries have always resented the influence of the Right in the Government, and regard the relationship of the Government and the Camp of National Unity with extreme disfavor. The most important member of this group in the Cabinet is Julius Poniatowski, Minister for Agriculture.

Another group demanding democratic rule is the so-called Front Morges. This group depends chiefly on the influence of its three leaders, Ignace Paderewski, veteran pianist and first Prime Minister of Poland; Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski and Mr. Witos, the Populist leader, who reached an agreement of common ideals at Morges, Paderewski's place of exile in Switzerland. All three are busy abroad. An open letter from Mr. Paderewski to the Polish Government condemning its coercive measures has led to wholesale confiscations of the press, and the letter appeared in only one paper.

At the present time the hopes of the various groups seem most likely to be realized through the Camp of National Unity.

Modern Britain Studied by 1500 Special Viewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—About 1500 persons in Britain are now taking part in what is known as mass observation.

This means that these 1500 are making reports on what they themselves are doing each day and what they see neighbors and strangers doing. They send their reports to a London headquarters, where they are being filed.

The object of this observation is to make as full a social survey of the customs of modern Britain as possible, applying methods of anthropology—as natural scientists do in their studies in uncivilized countries—to Messrs. Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson.

The movement was started by two young Englishmen, Mr. Tom Harrisson and Mr. Charles Madge. They have enrolled their helpers from every class of society. The observers spend one day each month on observation.

The scope of reports varies with the experience of the observers. Recruits begin by merely detailing daily routine. Old hands get on to such subjects as their reactions, and the reactions of those around them, to film stars, radio and politics.

The organizers of mass observation hope to get a clear picture of the country, from slum to city mansion and from laborer's cottage to the squire's hall, from the point of view of the people themselves.

New Fishing Areas Sought in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Dr. Harold Thompson, who for six years was director of fisheries in Newfoundland and is now in charge of the Australian fisheries investigations, has been in Queensland giving attention to the question of locating new fishing grounds and to devising the efficient methods of exploiting them.

Included in the equipment of the vessel he is using for the survey is a device which is trailed astern and records the amount of food organisms in the water. By this method it is possible to decide whether there would be sufficient fish to warrant operations of a trawler.

Dr. Thompson says that the Great Australian Bight is the greatest trawling ground yet found in Australia, but large and powerful vessels would be required to travel in that area. Dr. Thompson has been collecting data at various points along the Queensland coast from which fishermen operate.

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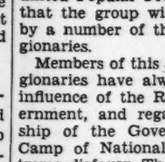
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Clamps Put on State Offender Under Revised Russian Codes

Soviet Justice and Law
(Second of four articles)

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The new civil and criminal codes now being drafted in the Soviet Union, to judge by preliminary forecasts in law journals, will serve to strengthen the rights of individuals who conform, and to weaken the rights of those who fail to conform.

The state proposes to increase its powers for suppressing political offenders, while at the same time safeguarding property and other rights of citizens who accept without question the principles of thought and conduct laid down by the ruling Communist Party's high command.

Until recently, the terms "prison" and "imprisonment" were not used in Soviet Russia, being considered "bourgeois." The only term used was "deprivation of liberty," which implied a considerable degree of freedom in the place of confinement, with the right to study. Now the term "imprisonment," with all its "bourgeois" implications, has been revived for the treatment of political offenders and of "especially dangerous criminals."

A recent order issued by the State Prosecutor made it mandatory for courts to apply "imprisonment" in all cases in which a person is "sentenced to deprivation of liberty for treason to the fatherland, terrorist acts, diversion, espionage and wrecking activities, and for participation in counter-revolutionary organizations."

Isolation and Exile

These charges are sufficiently comprehensive to include all political opponents. The order left courts free to impose "imprisonment" upon those "sentenced to deprivation of liberty for counter-revolutionary agitation" (a term often used to include religious propaganda) in those cases "when, owing to the nature and gravity of the offense committed and the characteristics of the accused, courts are of opinion that strict isolation is necessary."

In the case of non-political crimes, such as theft of socialist property or "brutal murder," courts were instructed to impose "imprisonment" rather than "deprivation of liberty" only when convicts have committed several crimes and escaped from custody, or when the crime committed is particularly serious. In other words, courts may decide for themselves when brutal murderers should be closely confined, but are left no alternative in cases of political offenders.

"Imprisonment," as used in new Soviet laws, apparently means close confinement in jails or concentration camps, without the right to work or study. It is a form of punishment expressly repudiated in earlier Soviet codes.

Soviet law journals also make it clear that all former means of repression will remain under the new codes. The right of administrative exile for a maximum period of 10 years is retained, but entrusted exclusively to the political police. The latter may impose exile without public trial or public announcement of charges. Accused have no right to defense counsel.

Punishment of Relatives

In cases of treason, under which is included "desertion abroad," new codes will retain provisions of the law of 1934, which stipulated that innocent relatives of traitors may be sentenced to five years of exile "in distant parts of the Soviet Union." The journal, Soviet Law, stated that such provisions must be retained, "owing to the enormity of the offense and the necessity of rendering punishment more effective." Under this law, if a Soviet sailor deserts his ship abroad, all of his relatives in Russia may be sent into exile.

The draft codes provide four kinds of detention—prison, camp, colony and arrest. The maximum sentence to prison or camp is 10 years; in camps, prisoners are permitted to work for wages and to live with their families. Colonies, such as the Bolshevo Commune shown to tourists, are used for lesser criminals and provide normal living. Arrest, described as "disciplinary," may continue indefinitely; there is no Soviet law of habeas corpus.

Under new codes, it is proposed to abolish one of the two kinds of "forced labor without detention." This is a device for compelling lesser criminals to continue at work for a fractional wage. Draft codes propose that, as a substitute, courts be empowered to impose fines to be paid in installments over not more than a year and not in excess of 25 per cent of the salary or wage received.

'Good-By, Sonny, Take Keer o' Yerself'

The Telegraph, Brisbane Mother Koala in Australia Doesn't Like Separation—Neither Does Cub

Labor Party Wins British Test On 'Wobbling' Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—The Labor Party's victory in the North Islington by-election for Parliament is claimed in Left Wing political circles here today as proof of the growing dissatisfaction of the weakness of the Government's peace policy in the Far East and Spain.

"Stop wobbling into war," was the slogan of the successful candidate, Dr. Haden Guest, to which the Government's representative, Sir Alfred Sugden, had no very convincing reply.

The fact, however, that only 40 per cent of the electorate took the trouble to vote, compared with 59 per cent two years ago when this constituency last went to the polls, shows that it might be easy to exaggerate the importance of the victory.

North Islington has not been a very secure Government seat in the past, having been held by Labor for more than two years, between 1929 and 1931. Labor has now won with a majority of 1296, compared with the Government's majority of 3385 at last general election.

Yugoslav Envoy Calls on London On Amity Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—The arrival here today of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier, for a brief official visit to Britain coincided with receipt of private information from Belgrade to the effect that the internal situation there is more strained than at any time since the formation of the Yugoslav Kingdom at the end of the World War.

Not only is the Croat question becoming increasingly acute and the present system of government increasingly unpopular, but Dr. Stoyadinovitch's stand in favor of the concordat with the Vatican is declared to have seriously weakened his personal position.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch leanings toward the Berlin-Rome axis, which have been growing more and more marked until recently, are described as another reason for his difficulties. The Premier's visit to Paris and London in connection with extension of Franco-Yugoslav treaty for a further period of five years is regarded as attempt to prove that he is not so closely wedded to the Berlin-Rome axis as many persons in Belgrade had come to think.

There is reason to believe, the Monitor's informant thinks, that the people would like to see the Queen as a member of the Regency Council during the remainder of the young King's minority.

Australians Plan Refuges For Vanishing 'Teddy Bears'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australians are seriously concerned at what they believe to be the inevitable eventual extinction of the little native "Teddy bear," the koala.

The bear breeds slowly. For years it has been waging a losing survival struggle against the burning of bushlands and the continued spread of human settlement. Although so popular with human beings, it cannot live happily in human surroundings.

Victoria provides an example of the gradual disappearance of the koala. It is protected from human depredations by the Fisheries and Game Department, but natural causes are steadily reducing the koala population. From being a familiar sight in most parts of the State, the little bear is now almost confined to the islands of Western-port Bay, to parts of South Gippsland and to the Healesville district inland from Melbourne. The Sir Colin Mackenzie sanctuary at Badger Creek, Healesville, is always included in the itineraries of tourists and there the bears can be seen feeding contentedly on mountain gums.

There is a possibility that Victoria will extend this Badger Creek sanctuary by purchasing an adjoining reserve. This was once an aboriginal settlement, but is now devoted to grazing. Sanctuary extension is believed to be necessary by koala observers who say the Westernport islands will eventually be deprived of suitable eucalypt leaves by present koala colonies.

Round-trip tourists always cast covetous eyes on the koalas, and in New South Wales, where the bears are now almost extinct, the export ban has occasionally been stretched. Several bears have gone to California, where transplanted Australian gums and climatic similarities have enabled them to survive for a time. San Diego Zoological gardens once acquired several and they lived for some time in captivity there. The London zoo received a couple from an English sailor who kept them alive on the homeward voyage with milk and vegetables; in London, however, they did not survive owing to continued lack of Australian gum-tree foliage.

Two Nations Claim Copernicus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Once again the nationality of Nicolas Copernicus, one of the greatest astronomers of all time, is in dispute.

The fact a bust of Copernicus was placed among heroes of Polish history in the Polish pavilion at the Paris exhibition has aroused indignation in the German press which claims the astronomer for Prussia.

Germans are attempting to prove that Thorn, his birthplace, was not a Polish city in his time. He was a canon of the chapter of Frauenburg, East Prussia.

This is not the first time his nationality has been disputed by the two countries. King Ludwig of Bavaria had his bust erected in the famous Valhalla at Ratisbon, Bavaria, among Teutonic worthies in 1807. Another monument, the work of the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen with the inscription "Nicolao Copernico Grata Patria" was dedicated to him in the Polish capital in 1830.

Czech papers commenting on the doubtful Prussian claim now put forward the little known but none the less well-founded tradition that the reformer of modern astronomy was of Czech descent.

The manuscript of his epoch-making work "De Revolutionibus" in which he propounded the astronomical system which bears his name has found its way into the Nostitz library in Prague, Czechoslovakia. It is written by his own hand and formerly was in the library of Jan. A. Komenský (Comenius), Czech educationist.

Hollywood and Duce's Son

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—"Chalk it up to publicity expense, Mr. Roach."

That is how friends of the veteran comedy producer here are advising Hal Roach to account for the quick round trip of Vittorio Mussolini from and to Italy. The 21-year-old son of Il Duce had been brought here to produce Italian opera with Italian funds and American technique.

Amid publicity that could only be bought with the expense of hosting a ruler's heir, young Mussolini arrived here on a Saturday and left abruptly on a Wednesday.

Three contributing factors were credited with the quick use of the round-trip tickets:

1. Vittorio was greeted here with full-page advertisements in the film-trade dailies, urging all Hollywood to snub socially the son of the Fascist leader and friend of Adolf Hitler, anathema to unfriendly groups which are plentiful here.

2. In the middle of the first rounds of gaiety with Mr. Roach as host, there arrived in the law courts a breach of promise suit to the extent of $30,000 against Mr. Roach at the instance of Dr. Renato Senise of Rome, who submitted signed contracts which he said showed that Mr. Roach, whose name was on the contracts, had appropriated the Italian-American opera idea and had left Dr. Renato high and dry.

3. Mario del Pappa, interpreter for Vittorio on the trip, relayed the information that Il Duce had talked with his son by telephone on Oct. 6, airing a conversation which may be big in diplomatic import, inasmuch as Vittorio boarded a plane for San Francisco only a few hours after the transoceanic talk.

Mr. Roach's studio explained the departure as ordinary, saying that "Mr. Mussolini completed his period of observation of motion-picture production and activity" in as little time as it takes a Broadway columnist to do the same.

Meanwhile, pending the outcome of the local suit and the possibility of alterations in plans at the suggestion of the Italian dictator, the Mussolini-Roach partnership is nonproductive, with Vittorio touring the United States as a guest of the Italian Embassy.

Losses in Ethiopia Reported by Italy

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Forty-one Italian officers and 17 soldiers have been killed in attacks by "Ethiopian bandits," an official announcement said today.

The announcement was the Fascist Government's reply to repeated rumors of Ethiopian massacres. It did not mention the number of native troops killed.

Fair Fare Cuts Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—George Creel, United States Commissioner for the San Francisco Exposition, said President Roosevelt would like to see rail and steamship companies reduce rates to the San Francisco and New York Worlds Fairs in 1939.

Women Run Ohio River Town All the Way to Police Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRIENDLY, W. Va., Oct. 14—A government conducted entirely by women is in charge of the municipal affairs of Friendly, an attractive town of less than 200 population nestling in the hills of West Virginia along the Ohio River.

Mrs. Stella A. Eddy is the mayor and Mrs. Elgie Rustemeyere is the recorder. Members of the town council are Mrs. Ella Williamson, Mrs. Everett, Williamson, Mrs. Maude Livingston, Mrs. Leitia Bowles and Mrs. Herman Knowlton.

Friendly has four churches, which speaks well for the residents of the town and its environs. Elementary educational facilities are provided by a graded school and a junior high school. There are two garages and a post office, but not a single beer saloon, a fact that augurs well for sobriety in the place. An interstate passenger ferry operates on the Ohio River between Friendly and New Mattamoris, Ohio.

Mayor Eddy said there were prospects of adding 107 to the population of Friendly should a movement to annex an adjoining built-up section of the municipality be carried through. This proposed annex is built no a near-by hill and is unicorporated and is connected to Friendly by 508 feet of concrete steps constructed with the aid of the Works Progress Administration.

The all-feminine government extends even into the police department, for Mrs. Eddy has announced the appointment of Mrs. Josephine Cline as chief of police.

Friendly belongs to the newly organized West Virginia League of Municipalities. Mrs. Eddy is a charter member of the State Association of Mayors of West Virginia.

Health Insurance Plans Halted In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's plans for compulsory state health insurance have been held up indefinitely. It is now clear that the cabinet cannot attempt to go ahead with the plan which encountered difficulties last spring and was postponed for a year. At best, some small experimental scheme in a single area of the province, is all that the Cabinet is expected to attempt in 1938.

A Cabinet committee which studied the whole subject found insuperable difficulties in the way of any general scheme, such as that put into law a year ago, and proclaimed last March. The medical profession has refused to agree to the scheme as drafted and there is little prospect of agreement on any modified scheme of a general nature. There is the added difficulty of limited hospital facilities, now inadequate to handle the large extra demands which, it is expected, would follow the introduction of health insurance.

The pretense that a general scheme was still possible, long maintained by those sponsoring insurance, has been dropped and the Cabinet has indicated its intention of starting slowly. It is proposed to select a small area and establish a scheme in co-operation with the medical profession. There the cost of operating the scheme will be worked out in actual practice along with the proper fees to be paid to doctors.

If this plan is successful the scheme could be applied gradually to other areas and gradually to the entire province. But this is going to be a slow process, very different from the elaborate program originally planned. Even such a small experimental scheme is by no means a certainty yet.

Thus the program which was to lead Canada into health insurance has been seriously deflated.

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A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in Move To Boycott Japanese Trade

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco: Organized labor's two great warring factions moved simultaneously to boycott Japanese goods because of Japan's invasion of China.

While the American Federation of Labor convention voted in Denver, Colo., for the boycott, the C. I. O.-dominated bay district council of the Pacific Maritime Federation, laid plans for a city-wide trade union conference here to inaugurate similar action.

Both moves developed as Harry Bridges, west coast director of the C. I. O., told colleagues in Atlantic City, N. J., that his own union, the Pacific Coast Longshoremen, favored an economic boycott of Japan, "even though it means the loss of work for our membership."

Japan's imports to the United States totalled nearly $172,000,000 in 1936 and for the first half of this year exceeded $111,000,000. A large portion of these imports enter the United States through San Francisco and other bay ports and are handled by Mr. Bridges' 17,000 longshoremen.

New York: The New York National Labor Relations Board reported to Washington, D. C., that 209 labor disputes involving 25,993 workers were closed during September, while 198 new cases involving 26,224 workers were received.

Union agreements accounted for 130 settlements, 42 cases were dismissed, 24 withdrawn and 13 transferred to Washington. American Federation of Labor agreements closed 47.2 per cent of the disputes and affected 4824 workers. Committee for Industrial Organization contracts signed over the same period constituted 48.6 per cent of the settlements and affected 10,545 workers.

Chicago: A National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges the Inland Steel Company violated the Wagner Labor Act ended after three and one-half months of testimony. The hearing began June 28 and its record showed more than 3,000,000 words in a case which attorneys indicated would be carried up through the courts as the first test of whether the Wagner Act requires an employer to sign a contract with a labor organization.

The S. W. O. C. charged that Inland, by refusing to sign, had refused to bargain collectively in violation of the act, the company contended it could and would bargain collectively, yet was not required to sign a contract.

The labor board trial examiner, Charles A. Wood, said he would return to Washington at once to submit findings to the Labor Board for ruling.

Officials said the hearing was the longest in the history of labor board cases.

Pittsburgh: Delegates representing 42,000 coal miners in western Pennsylvania decided to organize their wives into leagues of women buyers designed to boycott goods which do not bear the union label.

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Civic Groups Start Constitution Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—With purpose of recommending a reform program for the New York state Constitution, which is to be drafted by a convention next spring, 25 groups instituted a joint conference here today. Organizations throughout the State were invited to join, according to Joseph Goldberg, secretary. Herman A. Gray, professor of constitutional law at New York University, was named temporary chairman.

Among groups represented were the American Civil Liberties Union, the American League Against War and Fascism, the National Municipal League, League for Industrial Democracy, Civil Service Reform Association, Urban League, International Committee for Labor Defense, and the National Child Labor Committee.

LaGuardia Gains Credit in Averting Tie-Up of Transit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Mayor LaGuardia has another industrial dispute settlement to chalk up to his credit today following the signing of an agreement by the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System and the labor organizations to which its workers belong. These are the Transport Workers Union, with a membership of about 9000; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, about 900 strong; the Brotherhood of Signalmen of America, about 400 members, and the Independent Traction Workers Union, representing about 100 ticket agents.

Peace between the transit system and its workers followed long-drawn-out differences and strike threats and came about through the efforts of the LaGuardia fact-finding committee, which brought an agreement between William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, and representatives of the Transport Workers Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, late yesterday.

The agreement calls for a 10 per cent wage increase, a $25 weekly minimum and a closed shop for categories of workers represented by the unions. It will run until Dec. 31, 1938, and, according to company estimates, will add more than $3,000,000 to the system's operating costs during the 15-month period.

The wage increase represents a compromise, the transport workers having demanded a 20 per cent boost.

Following its agreement with the transport workers, the company entered into identical contracts with the locomotive engineers, the signalmen and the traction workers.

Mayor LaGuardia, a witness to the signing, praised the co-operation of the Brooklyn-Manhattan management and personally thanked Arthur S. Meyer, Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, and William M. Leiserson, members of the fact-finding committee, for their efforts. The committee has been working since Sept. 22 to avert a strike.

Church Merger Favored

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voted 187 to 72 yesterday for unification of the three branches of the Methodist church.

Dustless Age Comes Nearer

Acme — Mrs. Richard Simon and Mop-Shaker

Housewife invents device for cleaning dry mop and describes it on New York City radio program. Mop is placed in can and caused to revolve. Little wooden cubes fret the strings and coax out the dirt, which settles through sievelike grate to bottom of can.

College 'De-Emphasizes' Football; Games Free and Rivals Get Nothing

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Johns Hopkins University has solved the football financing problems to the great joy of fans—everybody goes to the games on passes.

There'll be ticket-takers at the Johns Hopkins-Washington College game Friday night, but all they'll do will be glance at "guest cards"—the cards are available to all askers and cost exactly nothing.

Each card will be good for "bearer" and all comers—the card owner can play host to his relatives and friends at will.

Washington College? It, too, will get nothing, just the thanks of Johns-Hopkins—first big U. S. university to play football without a "gate."

It's all a part of the new Hopkins plan to "de-emphasize" football—and other sports—on a scale never before attempted by a modern-day university or college.

Director of Athletics G. Wilson Shaffer, like Dr. Isaiah Bowman, business-man president of Johns Hopkins, thinks it's a good plan. His office force was swamped today by the task of sending out thousands of season "guest cards."

Under the plan, Johns Hopkins will neither pay nor accept guarantees, will finance its own trips away and expect visiting opponents to do the same.

"We are going on the theory," Dr. Shaffer explained, "that any of our games should not be played primarily for the crowd interest—we'll play games for the players, and, if people want to watch the Johns Hopkins teams, they're perfectly welcome to do so."

Incidentally, Johns Hopkins opened its season last Saturday at Lehigh. The score: Johns Hopkins, 0; Lehigh, 32.

War Brought Near By the President, Barbour Asserts

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—Former Senator W. Warren Barbour says the United States is one step nearer war today, whether she realizes it or not.

Speaking at Republican rally, Mr. Barbour declared the situation today was "much like that of 1916 . . . which resulted in this country being drawn into the World War."

"The President," he told members of the Republican party in Bergen County last night, "has precipitously trod on dangerous ground and, in my opinion, is stepping wholly in the wrong direction. What must be made crystal clear at this critical time is that America must not and will not become embroiled in any war.

"If we shake our fingers under the noses of other nations we must expect to follow up our threats, and this can only lead to one end—our own entry into war. . . . No matter where our sympathies lie, we certainly should benefit from experiences of the past and not even glance in the direction in which the President was obviously looking when he indicated the part he felt we should play in the present dangerous situation."

Referring to the President's recent Chicago speech on the neutrality act, Mr. Barbour said our position, "and it should be an adamant one, should be to make it absolutely clear to the whole world and right now, that America is neither going to fight nor finance anyone else's wars again."

Law on Use of Bible In Schools Tested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14. 14—Constitutionality of New York State laws permitting the Bible to be read in public schools was considered by the Court of Appeals, supreme state tribunal, here today.

The court reserved decision on a taxpayer's action which held that reading of the Bible and religious gatherings in schools violated constitution barriers against expenditures of public money for religious purposes. Board of education funds, it was said, had been employed to purchase copies of the Bible for school use.

Legal defense of the education law emphasized that in New York City the cost of Bibles was approximately $200 a year, a small item in the school department's budget of nearly $137,000,000.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the latest published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Nov. 13 and 27, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Newark's Mayor Called 'Raider'; Ridicules Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14—Charges that Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein had "raided" the City Treasuty here "in the grossest sort of violation of his trust" and that four Newark City Commissioners who held office during the four-year term that ended last spring were guilty of "criminal conspiracy" and "corrupt and illegal expenditure of money" are before Justice Charles W. Parker of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

These charges, made by Commissioner Warren Dixon Jr., a young member of the Newark Law School faculty, who has been investigating municipal affairs for the State Supreme Court for nine months, astounded municipal officials and civic organizations as has nothing else here in a long time.

The commissioners named are Michael P. Duffy, Pearce R. Franklin, Anthony F. Minisi and Reginald C. S. Parnall. The Mayor is linked with these charges by Mr. Dixon in view of Mr. Ellenstein's membership on the City Commission. Mayor Ellenstein and Commissioners Duffy and Franklin were re-elected last May while the investigation was on.

To Grand Jury

Justice Parker, it was announced today, will refer the Dixon charges to the grand jury on Saturday. He notified the September panel recently to be ready to receive an "important civic matter."

Mayor Ellenstein denied the charges categorically, declaring they were "vicious."

"The voters are the best jury," he said. "They gave their verdict in the last election. All the evidence they (his accusers) were able to bring in had been brought in, yet I was re-elected, and the voters' answer is the best answer."

Others named in the report refused to comment.

Mr. Dixon in his charges recommends that the Mayor and the members of the City Commission whom he named in his report be held criminally accountable for "the waste and illegal expenditures of city money," and urges immediate action if indictments are to be sought, since, he said, the statute of limitations had expired in one land deal made by the commissioners and was about to expire in another.

Civil Suits Also Urged

He also urges that civil suits be instituted "for the recovery of money illegally expended."

Three land deals through which the city acquired property for the development of the Newark airport are gone into extensively in the Dixon complaint. It recalls that an appropriation of $75,000 was made for one of these land purchases in 1933; another of $78,000 in 1935, and a third of $190,000 in 1936. This latter appropriation was rescinded a week after it had been made when newspapers disclosed that less than an acre of land was involved and that it previously had been offered to the city for $16,000. It was this transaction that led to the investigation.

Mr. Dixon also charges "waste and illegal expenditure of city money in repair of city-leased property, in the purchasing of coal and other commodities and in the operation of a score of city departments or their sub-divisions."

Report Stresses Unbiased Stand By Labor Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here has kept an even balance between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, without fear or favor to either of these rival labor organizations, according to a report which Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, the board's director in New York, placed before federal officials in Washington today.

The report was seen as an answer by Mrs. Herrick to attacks on the board by John P. Frey at the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver, in which he charged the board with being partial to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and similar charges made by the Committee for Industrial Organization in a resolution adopted at its Atlantic City meeting.

Mrs. Herrick's report shows that the regional office here received 198 new cases, involving 22,224 workers, in September and that 376 cases, affecting 121,729 workers, were pending on the last day of that month. During September, the board closed 209 cases, involving 250 993 persons.

Of these cases, 130 were closed by agreements, 42 were dismissed, by Mrs. Herrick, 24 were withdrawn by the complainants and 13 were transferred to Washington after hearings here by trial examiners.

The report also revealed that there had been a slight falling off of cases in September as compared with those filed in August.

Of the 230 new cases presented to the board in August, 47.2 per cent were settled by agreements with the American Federation of Labor Unions and 48.6 per cent by agreements with Committee for Industrial Organization unions, while 4.2 per cent involved independent groups not affiliated with either the American Federation of Labor or the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The report showed that 4824 workers were involved in American Federation of Labor contract cases brought before the board and 10,545 involved Committee for Industrial Organization members.

Gaspe National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Territory which is to form a new national park in the Gaspe peninsula has been designated, according to O. Gagnon, Minister of Mines and Fisheries. The park will cover an area of 340 square miles including lakes and rivers which teem with fish.

Anglo-French Stand on Spain Prelude to Decisive Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—One of those decisive moments, in which history is made, has been brought within hailing distance by the decision which has now been reached by France and Great Britain to insist on a time limit for the discussions which are to begin this week on the withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain.

The situation, while incontestably grave, is not one which will necessarily or even probably lead to war. But its consequences must be far-reaching, however it is liquidated. For now, for the first time since the Spanish civil war began, democracy is deliberately throwing down the gauntlet to the dictatorships.

Both sides at present are busy arranging their cards. Premier Mussolini, remembering the effect that reinforcing of the garrison in Libya had on Great Britain during the Ethiopian crisis is busy repeating this maneuver once more—this time to frighten France. In the meantime he has sent a special message of friendship and support to Japan so as to remind Britain of the dangerous possibilities of the Far Eastern situation in the event of a flare-up in the Mediterranean.

French and British Cards

By comparison with Signor Mussolini, France and Great Britain have few cards in their hands at the outset of play. The Duce has a whole army corps in Spain. His airplanes, guns and tanks tend to dominate Spanish battlefields. Italian forces control Mallorca, key island on the route between Marseilles and Algiers along which France must bring troops from Africa in the event of trouble in Europe.

Thus the diplomatic campaign has opened with the situation strongly in Signor Mussolini's favor. Britain and France can only hint at what they may do if they are roused. Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of this state of affairs is the fact that through the past 13 months Signor Mussolini has come to feel fairly certain that French and British threats will not be carried out. He is therefore likely to think so again.

What can France and Britain do in such circumstances? They can open the Pyrenean frontier to munitions from other countries, including Soviet Russia. They can supply Loyalists with munitions themselves. If the worst comes to the worst, they can even send troops to Spain as Mussolini has done. They can occupy Minorca on behalf of the Loyalists. They can institute a blockade of Spanish coasts to prevent further Italian re-enforcements going to Spain by sea.

Means of Pressure

If time limit expires without a compromise being reached on the volunteer issue it is now taken for granted that one or other of these means of pressure will be used, but it should be emphasized that no joint decisions to do so has been reached thus far.

If France and Britain do finally act, Signor Mussolini would then be faced with the alternatives of having to climb down with all which that means in loss of prestige at home and abroad or of replying in kind. If he adopted the latter course, the logical outcome would be war sooner or later.

But it is going much too far to suppose that matters will necessarily come to such a pass. When the question of withdrawing foreigners from Spain has come up in the Non-Intervention Committee before, France and Britain adopted the viewpoint that withdrawal should precede recognition of belligerent rights for both sides. Italy and Germany maintained that recognition should precede withdrawal.

Middle Way Open

With the necessary good will a middle way could easily be found. But is Mussolini ready to find it? Can he abandon Gen. Francisco Franco as Germany appears ready to do? The answer depends partly on whether it is worth his while and partly whether his prestige can stand it. As to the first, it is thought that he might be bribed by recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. As to the second, there seems no real reason why he should not be able to convince the Italian people—if he wants to—that his avowed aim in Spain, namely, the prevention of establishment of a Bolshevik regime, has been accomplished.

If Signor Mussolini takes this line when the Non-Intervention committee meets this week it will be merely a matter of bargaining. Practically the whole membership of the committee is solidly behind France and Britain with the exception of Germany, Portugal and Russia. The U. S. S. R. is expected to stand firmly against any compromise but it is too far away geographically to make much difference. Germany is believed to be lukewarm. Portugal will ultimately do as she is told. Everything depends on Signor Mussolini and the Duce's actions generally unpredictable.

London Comment Cites Omission of Neutrality In Reich-Belgian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—The international situation arising from the German declaration of guarantees not to attack Belgium remains obscure. Downing Street's lips are unusually firmly sealed on its implications. Belief that the declaration has something to do with the surprise decision of France and Britain to accept Premier Mussolini's proposal to refer the Spanish issue once more to the London Non-Intervention Committee appears to be gaining ground.

The unilateral nature of the guarantee to Belgium is especially stressed here, as is also fact that the word "neutrality" is not mentioned. This is taken to mean that Belgium not only reserves complete liberty of action to implement its League commitments but intends to make use of that liberty in event of any trouble arising with Germany in which the two western democracies, and particularly Britain, are involved.

An eminent Central European authority here, after reading the text of Germany's guarantees, said: "If only Germany would offer Austria and Czechoslovakia the same guarantee of inviolability as has just been given Belgium, the whole European scene would be transformed in an instant."

College Honors Descendant Of Gov. Dinwiddie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14—Citing that the College of William and Mary "finds reassurance in his example that the course of the English-speaking race still tends upward," the president, John Stewart Bryan, recently awarded the degree of doctor of laws to Sir Campbell Stuart, before a convocation of students and faculty in the auditorium of Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall on the ancient campus at Williamsburg.

Turning to the rector of the board of visitors, Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Rector, I present to you for the degree of doctor of laws from the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Sir Campbell Stuart, who is of the line of Gov. Robert Dinwiddie, a distinguished servant of the colony, who laid the foundations for the defense of the western frontier against the French and Indians during the perilous decade of 1750.

"Nearly two centuries later, under conditions far more desperate, Sir Campbell distinguished himself as a servant and defender of his country in the field of journalism and under the sterner arbitrament of arms. As a writer, editor, publisher and soldier; a trusted and successful administrator, he demonstrated once again the exhaustless vitality and the invincible faith of the persistent Scotch.

"William and Mary finds reassurance in his example that the course of the English-speaking race still tends upward."

The tall, distinguished Englishman rose from his place on the platform to receive the degree conferred upon him by the second oldest college in America, from Rector Dillard.

Praise for President Roosevelt, whose Chicago speech was termed "the most important international announcement ever made by him," was expressed by Sir Campbell, as he addressed the audience following the award of the honorary degree.

"I am greatly honored by the presentation of this ancient college and by the kind words which your distinguished newspaper publisher-president has said, both to me and my ancestor, Governor Dinwiddie."

Barton Asks Repeal Of a Law a Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bruce Barton, who wants to be known as "the great repealer," said today if elected to Congress he would "move to repeal a law a week."

The advertising executive, Republican nominee for Congress from the "silk stocking" 17th district here, said an afternoon in a law library convinced him no other nation in the world is so burdened by legislation.

"I discovererd that if I read a hundred laws a day, it would take two years of solid reading to cover them all," he said.

"Since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock in search of a free and simple life, 75 Congresses have passed 59,282 statutes. The last Congress contributed 11,000, and President Roosevelt last summer signed 900."

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Oct. 15	Southampton	Oct. 20	Oct. 14 8:00 pm	Oct. 15 8:00 am
†Europa	Oct. 15	Cherbourg	Oct. 21	Oct. 15 1:00 pm	Oct. 15 [illegible]:00 pm
‡Rex	Oct. 16	Gibraltar	Oct. 22	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 9:00 am
Britannic	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 24	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00 pm	Oct. 21 8:00 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct 27	Oct. 22 4:00 pm	Oct. 22 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 23	Oct. 18 4:00 pm	Oct. 18 8:00 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter One

Long, long ago, when the well had run dry, it had been surrounded to the height of a man's waist by rough stonework which, if showing signs of beginning to crumble, had stubbornly resisted the march of years. Round the top of the stonework ran a broad coping.

It was at this coping that the boy who had chanced upon the ancient well, in the middle of the lonely road overlooking Sir Jeffrey Fetterynghamʼs walled park, was staring in a puzzled way, for it was girdled with a design of birds in full flight. Deeply carved into the weather-beaten gray stone, defaced here and there by time, yet in bulk unmistakable, these graven birds flew on and on, circling the coping, with wings widespread, head to tail. What stone-masonʼs mallet and chisel had first put them there, and what manner of bird were they? No fabulous creatures. Perhaps singing birds? Perhaps birds of prey? And what did they symbolize?

The boy longed to know, his curiosity racked him.

Then he looked up at the sound of a step on the road. It was that of a man dressed as a laborer who seemed to be taking an inquisitive interest in the boy, for strangers were a rarity in Cherry Steeple, "the forgotten villlage," as it had aptly been termed, slumbering in a corner of the English moors, beyond the reach of motor roads and highways, well content with its unhurried and simple existence. Aye, strangers were almost unheard of in Cherry Steeple.

As the man drew nearer the boy stepped forward to meet him, asking to be told who had carved those birds on the coping and how long ago? And what did they stand for?

"For they must mean something," he urged.

An Unexpected Greeting

This beat the man. "Nay," he answered, with his slow burr, "those birds were there surely afore my time, and afore my great fran'fer's time, or his fran'fer afore him. Nor did they ever have a meaning, I reckon. They be decoration, same as you decorate churches."

"Has the well been dry long?" he was asked next.

"A mort longer than living memory," said the man, and with a wag of his tangled beard to drive his words home, he passed on his way.

Presently the boy followed, but those curious carved birds in full flight would not leave him alone, and their image kept in step with him as he made his way back to the village in search of the small general shop which was also the Post Office.

He found the shop, such a tiny affair, and went in, and as he did so an old-fashioned bell tinkled over the door.

Inside, the first thing he sensed was the smell of provisions, of cheese and lard and bacon, of candles and lamp-oil. The first object he actually saw was a small man with bright eyes who was leaning in his shirt sleeves over the counter.

The boy stepped forward eagerly but the small man got the first word in.

"I have been waiting for you a long time. A long time," he said.

Instinctively the boy glanced over his shoulder, supposing that somebody else had come in behind him. But finding no one there, he turned back to the counter.

"You've never seen me before in your life!" he said, laughing.

"That's so," said the little man with the very bright eyes. "Yet all the same I've been waiting for you a long time."

This startled the boy in earnest. "I tell you," he cried, "I never set foot in Cherry Steeple before last night, and I've never been in this part of England before, either."

The Little Shopkeeper

The man cocked his head on one side. "I can't help that," he answered. "For a long time I have been waiting for you—expecting you."

"What nonsense! Is this a joke?"

"No, it's no joke," the man said. He came round the counter and shot the bolt on the door. "If anyone comes along, it won't harm them to wait. To wait," he repeated, under his breath. "Goodness knows that it's many long years I've been waiting; aye, year after year, for fourteen years, waiting for you, laddie."

The little shopkeeper's mannner had been as disquieting as his words. Yet now, when he clapped his hands on the other's shoulders, and, raising himself on tiptoe, peered into his face, there was something so gentle and friendly in those bright eyes that the boy's annoyance and nervousness melted away.

"When you've finished," he said, with a grin, "what's it all about, please?"

"You stay one moment!" The man drew a letter from a drawer behind the counter. "Here you are!" he announced. "For you, my lad. It came this morning." He was trembling a little, suppressing much eagerness. "That's your name on the envelope. Eh? That's your name, lad?"

A Long Vigil

"Hugh Rodney—yes, that's my name all right," nodded the boy.

"But I needed no name on an envelope to help me. The instant you entered I knew you. For why? You've the very image of your father."

"You knew my father!" the boy exclaimed, in astonishment.

"Aye, well I knew your father. My name's Ezra Harp."

Hugh Rodney stared blankly.

"Nay, you wouldn't know my name," owned the little man, sighing. "But your mother will have heard tell of it."

"It is fourteen years since we heard of my father!" gasped the boy. "I was only two years old when he disappeared in mid-Africa."

"Aye! And ever since I've been waiting. I knew you would come, lad."

Incredulity mastered the boy. "Let me test you," he cried. "You knew my father, you say?"

"Could I otherwise have recognized you in a twinkling?"

"For all I know you may have been playing a trick," the boy retorted grudgingly, then flushing as he realized how ungracious the words sounded, he apologized. "I'm sorry," he faltered, "but I feel as if I were dreaming."

The Mystery Begins

He drew his hand over his eyes, so actual was the impression of being carried back at one step from the little street to his childhood.

"I'm sorry," Hugh Rodney repeated, "all this is so strange to me. Cherry Steeple's all strange to me. —I didn't mean to hurt you."

"By doubting my word? Nay, never fear that," chirped the man. "You have every right to question me, lad. So here's proof. You are the only son of Hugh Extern Rodney, at one time a noted explorer."

"At one time! Why 'at one time'?" demanded the boy.

The answer was given uneasily, and with a sigh.

"Because Hugh Extern Rodney left England under a cloud, lad. I am bound to tell you that, if your mother's not told you, for your father was my friend, and wherever he be, he has need of you, lad. He has need of you—"

Harp broke off suddenly, for a tap had come on the window.

"'Tis my little maid," he said. "She'll mind the shop for us while I tell you the story." He drew back the bolt and a small girl slipped in, swift as sunshine.

Harp beckoned to the boy. "Now," he said, "come you with me."

So Hugh Rodney followed him to the room at the back.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Has the Well Been Dry Long?" Hugh Asked

Diving Spiders in India

A series of interesting observations dealing with the little-known Diving Spiders of India, which submerge when frightened or dive in search of food, has been made by Mr. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharya, of the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta. This spider is known as the Lycosa Annandalai.

Writing in "Natural History," published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, Mr. Bhattacharya presents the following interesting picture of these unique spiders:

"When frightened, they suddenly submerge and remain clinging to the aquatic plants; and I have often seen them stay below for more than 20 minutes. Because of an air film surrounding their bodies, they look silvery white under water. The coating of air prevents the water from moistening them. The mother spider, carrying a cocoon from which young will eventually emerge, dives under water in a similar manner and under similar circumstances.

"The depth to which the spider dives is usually several inches, and if pursued, it creeps for a considerable distance under water along the aquatic plants and tries to hide itself in a place of safety. When exhausted and unsuccessful at concealing itself, it feigns death, folding all its legs and floating on the surface of the water in an inverted position.

"These amphibian spiders spend most of their time floating on water or resting upon leaves or stems of aquatic plants. They are very quarrelsome.

"The female lays eggs in a cocoon of a deep olive color. After coming out of the cocoon, the young spiders flock into their mother's back and remain there for five or six days. Though they are of cannibalistic habit, these spiders prey principally upon the water-flies that float upon the surface of the water, the smaller dragon-flies, etc.; and they even hunt small fishes whenever there is opportunity."

The Iron Man

Allow me to introduce you to "The Iron Man" who can perform wonders at a depth of 500 to 1500 feet below the surface of the sea. Actually the Iron Man is a diving suit, but having been given this nickname it has stuck to the "Tritonia" Deep Sea Diving Dress and seems a very appropriate title.

Unlike the normal rubber diving suit, it enables a diver to rise from great depths as rapidly as the winch in the surface boat can haul him up, it being necessary to pull an ordinary diver up very slowly in order that he may get used to the different pressures of water as he nears the surface. Again, the Iron Man is fitted with oxygen cylinders containing sufficient gas to keep the diver inside going for 10 hours.

One of the most interesting things about the "Tritonia" diving dress is that it is fitted with artificial hands that are almost better than real hands. In tests made by experts it has been found possible for the diver to pick thin washers and coins up from the bed of the ocean, and to unshackle couplings, tie ropes, and perform other delicate feats with these "hands."

The diver who uses this new and wonderful suit is provided with a telephone so that he can communicate with those above; he is also given five windows enabling him to get a full view of all that is going on around him. Finally, if the occasion arises, the diver can detach himself from the steel cable that is fixed to his dress, and walk off quite free and unfettered, rising to the surface when and where he likes and from any depth.

It is said that "The Iron Man" is the most important deep sea diving invention ever made.

Ensnared

A bright little star
Shines in the sunset—
Caught as it were
In a gorgeous net.

LE BARON COOKE

Music Through Time

Pre-Harmonic Times

By Nicholas Slonimsky

Long before White Men came to America, Red Men sang strange music to the sounds of the Drums. Long before White Men invented the telegraph, Black Men in Africa sent messages by the language of Rhythm, beating their wooden Drums in excited measure, so that the dots and dashes of the beats carried the call to another Drummer who forwarded it to still another, until the next village heard it.

Long before White Men knew that there was a continent shaped like an apple with the top bitten in, now called Australia, which means Southern Land, Brown Australian Men beat their Drums and danced, and shouted, and sang. Long before Marco Polo, the great traveler, crossed Asia from one end to the other, and brought back wonderful stories of Cathay, which is China, Yellow Men beat round plates of silver and gold, so powerful that the sound lingered minutes long.

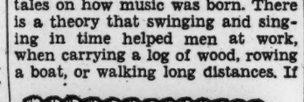
All over the world, White Men, Black Men, Brown Men, Yellow Men danced, beat their Drums, and sang in a strange rhythmic manner, half-shouting, half-moaning. There were as yet no Laws of Harmony, and when Pre-Harmonic Men sang together, they were guided only by the beat of the Drum to keep time. They were so wonderful in singing and shouting very complicated rhythms that even professional musicians now cannot do as well.

In remote continents there are still left native musicians who can perform wonders on their Drums, sets of metal plates (like the ones Pullman porters use in the dining cars) and all kinds of rattles, scratchers, and blowers. Travelers brought home reports of these extraordinary musicians, and expeditions were sent to make gramophone records of these songs and rhythms, and finally the Black and Brown Musicians themselves were invited to Europe and America to play in public.

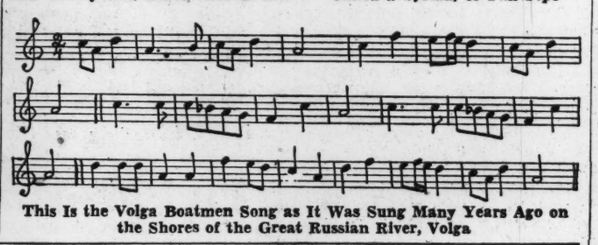
All these native musicians stick to the old, primitive kind of music, and through their performances we can get an idea of what music was ages ago when there were no pianos, no organs, no violins.

There are all kinds of interesting tales on how music was born. There is a theory that swinging and singing in time helped men at work, when carrying a log of wood, rowing a boat, or walking long distances. If you walk rhythmically, which means in regular time, left, right, left, right, you are not soon tired.

It is only natural that men would sing in time with their work. The most famous Russian song is the Volga Boatmen Song, and it was sung when, long ago, Russian boatmen pulled their boats upstream, walking along the shore, with the ropes wound around their waists. When they walked in time, the boat moved better, and as they breathed, taking the air in, and letting it out, a song came to their lips. They themselves did not know how, but this song made their work lighter.



This Ancient Mouth-Organ Was Called a Syrinx, or Pan Pipe



This Is the Volga Boatmen Song as It Was Sung Many Years Ago on the Shores of the Great Russian River, Volga

Such songs, composed by the people themselves, are called folk songs. Every nation on earth produces its own peculiar kind of folk songs. It is said that Russian folk songs are sad, and Spanish folk songs are gay, and Negro folk songs, called Spirituals because of their religious words, are solemn and wistful. Sometimes composers catch the spirit of their people and write a melody like a real folk tune.

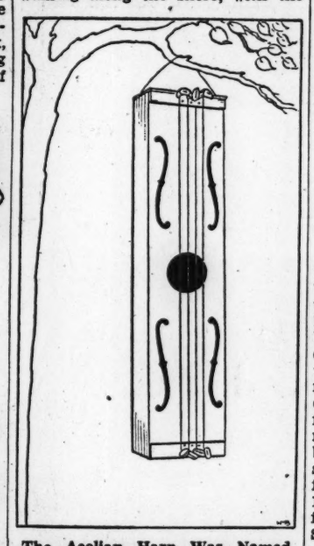
The famous Dixie song, written by Dan Emmett, eighty years ago, became so popular in the South that now many people believe that it is a real folk song. Yankee Doodle is not a folk song, but rather a combination of all kinds of airs, popular during the American Revolution.

Now let us come back to our ancient peoples. Their first instruments were Drums. When they learned to shape metal into bells, they made jingles and children's toys. Shepherds hung little bells on the necks of their cattle, so that when a sheep was lost, the shepherd could find it by listening for the bell.

Some ancient shepherd, who must have been a great inventor, noticed that the wind blowing through the rushes and reeds made a pleasing sound, and that the taller the reed, the deeper the sound. He cut reeds of different sizes and bound them together with wax and string. There was a different sound in each of these reeds, and, by moving the reeds across his lips and blowing, he could play a scale.

Some other great inventor, perhaps a carpenter, noticed that a tight string makes a pleasing sound when stretched over a wooden box, and that one string could produce several different sounds when touched in different places. He also let the wind play on his instrument by hanging it up a tree. It was then called the Aeolian Harp, because Aeolus was the god of winds. Even now, children in China amuse themselves by flying kites with a string stretched across each kite, so that, high up in the air, the wind plays on them an aerial chorus.

[This is the first of a series of illustrated articles on the history of music that will appear on this page on the second Thursday each month.]



The Aeolian Harp Was Named After Aeolus, God of Winds, Because the Wind Sang in Its Strings When It Hung From a Tree

A Ketch for Sea Scouts

The interest in the Boy Scout Movement on Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, has been greatly increased by the generous action of a local clergyman, Rev. G. A. Tait.

Mr. Tait recently purchased the ketch "Espero," an ex-Brixham trawler, at an auction sale, together with valuable effects, his idea being to increase the interest in the Sea Scout branch of the Movement on the Island by presenting the boys with the vessel. It was deplorable, Mr. Tait said, that an island with such a great maritime history and with such sea possibilities should have so few Sea Scouts on it.

The "Espero" was recently used in the filming of Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea" after which it was abandoned in St. Peter Port Harbor and eventually sank. A boat with less character might have considered her position hopeless but the old trawler had been through many storms, and once again she came up smiling. After being refloated she was overhauled and pronounced by a ship's carpenter to be in a seaworthy condition. Her sails are practically new, and the fact that she is 54 feet overall and 15 feet beam makes her a very useful acquisition to the Guernsey Scouts.

Mr. Tait hopes that the vessel, after removal to a suitable place, will be repaired by a Sea Scouts themselves under skilled supervision, thus giving them practical experience of the craft of shipbuilding and of seamanship. He has other big schemes in hand in connection with the vessel which he hopes may be carried out at a future date.

A New Day

In the sky—
The flowering of another day
And the quiet unfolding of
petals,
One by one.

On earth—
Fallen blue drifting among
the river-willows
And a scattering of bright
pollen
Across the face of the hills.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Making Elephants Happy

How to make elephants happy has been the question leading to new developments at Hagenbeck's Animal Park, Stellingen, near Hamburg.

The grounds comprising the elephant enclosure, providing an answer to the question now include a good-sized water basin, rocks, trees, and plenty of yellow sand which awakens memories of days in the desert. It seems difficult for the great beasts to decide which bath they prefer, the cool water or the cleansing sand, for, after taking a dip, they step out of the basin and, curling their trunks in the sand, send glorious yellow showers over their huge backs and sides.

At the present time the Hagenbeck elephant family consists of 12 members, some from India and some from Africa. They are quite obviously full of happiness over their new home where fences and other obstructions are unknown and where they may wander at will. A ditch, surrounding their grounds, separates them from the public, otherwise all barriers have been done away with.

The big elephant seems to have much to relate to the two youngsters who trot complacently at her side. No doubt she is expressing her sincere gratitude for Carl Hagenbeck, the founder of the park, who has so remarkably worked out the idea of placing animals in open spaces resembling as nearly as possible their natural surroundings.

Photo by Else Buchenberger

Elephants at Hagenbeck's Animal Park

Where Autumn Walks

Where autumn walks her steps are
plain;
her path is well defined by flame.
The leaves her hands have cherished
show
her fingerprints' deep crimson glow.
And through these swiftly passing
days
seeps down enchanted amber haze
to glimmer a-slant decreasing rays
of warmth, before the long white
cold.
Briefly our widened eyes behold
a Midas land, where all is gold.

MILDRED KICKERSON

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MANY Monitor mothers tell us that Cocomalt is the only beverage they give their children at mealtimes. This nourishing food-drink is easy to prepare, and served either hot or cold, its delicious chocolate flavor makes a big hit.

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Intermountain States Act To Conserve Phosphate Beds

POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 14 (AP)—A national policy of conservation and utilization of American phosphate resources for benefit of the nation's agriculture was formulated Oct. 11 at a conference of representatives of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Within these states lie the world's greatest known phosphate beds.

The conference approved initiation of a nation-wide movement to conserve exhaustible resources of the country, one of which is phosphorus, in the interest of future generations and national perpetuity.

Obligation of directing use of the phosphate resources was placed in the hands of an organization comprised of the land grant college group of the four intermountain states, state agencies concerned with land and natural resources and directly affected Federal Government agencies.

It will be the duty of this organization to see that the utilization of fundamental resources is properly directed in the interests of the four states as well as the welfare of the nation as a whole.

After the conference adjourned, Senator Pope, Idaho, said privately he would seek congressional appropriation of $1,000,000 for research and development.

Recognition of the vital importance of phosphorus for both plant and animal growth, and its indispensable relation to human nutrition and its importance to conservation of soil fertility was stressed by the conference.

It also recommended that private enterprise be given all possible scope and opportunity to participate in the development of phosphate resources consistent with the best national interests.

Harry P. Taylor, technical consultant for the Idaho Phosphate Commission, told the conference that no great advance will be made in solving our basic agricultural problem until our farmers awake to the fact that phosphate fertilizer spells their emancipation.

"There is no choice," he said, "as to whether or not our producing acres shall be fertilized by our farmers. They will be fertilized or you and I will see this nation begin to break up and that situation will force the hand of our agricultural economy."

Railroad Employees Favor Compulsory Retirement at 60

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Railroad Employees' National Pension Association closed its seventh annual meeting yesterday with adoption of a legislative program calling for compulsory retirement of railroad employees at the age of 60.

Other phases of the program proposed by W. W. Royster, Glenwood, Minn., retiring president, for amendment of the railroad retirement act included:

Permissive retirement at the age of 50 or over for employees with 20 or more years of service, instead of 30 years, and specified annuities for retiring employees and widows.

James L. Gosgrove, Chicago, was elected association president. George F. Strout, Boston, was named vice-president. Directors chosen included E. J. Parry, Fitchburg, Mass.; G. A. Mulcahy, Sunbury, Penna.; H. D. Lewis, Toledo, Ohio; T. J. Mason, Meridian, Miss.; D. W. Gramling, Fornfelt, Mo., and Orton Hoxfie, Los Angeles.

Permanent Trailer Abode Banned in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Strict regulations governing the use of automobile trailers have been passed by the provincial government of Saskatchewan. The rules relate mainly to sanitary control.

There is a ban against the use of trailers as a permanent residence within the bounds of any city, town or municipality.

Wonders of Research: Brake-Tester

Device Applied by Driver Tells in Lights Rate of Slow-Down

Approved for Use

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Testing the efficiency of a motor-car's brakes is now as simple a matter as checking the oil—because of the newly developed "decelometer," an ingenious little instrument that measures the speed of deceleration and flashes a green signal when the car stops within a safe, legal distance, and a red signal when brakes are inefficient.

The decelometer climaxes 10 years of research and experimentation by R. J. Alden, vice-president of the Alden-Cowdrey Corporation of New York City and a pioneer in the design of deceleration-measuring instruments. It has already been approved by motor vehicle authorities of New Jersey and Connecticut, as well as by members of the Society of Automotive Engineers and other safety specialists.

During testing operations, the decelometer is placed on the car floor directly in front of the inspector. A sharp set screw at the rear of the instrument holds it firmly fixed in position. The brakes of the car when applied propel a mercury column forward, effecting a mercury-switch action, establishing contact with either the red or green signal according to the car's braking efficiency.

General Electric
R. J. Alden, Inventor
Holds in Hand Decelometer for Fixing to Floor of Car. Type for Clamping to Steering-Post Lies on Table

Sky-Gazers Assured Sights in October

October this year is a month in which many conjunctions of the planets occur, that is, there are several nights when two or more planets are close together. On Oct. 1 Venus and the moon were about six and a half degrees apart; on Oct. 3 it was Mercury and the moon; on Oct. 11, Venus and Neptune in close conjunction, Venus appearing only 20 minutes north of Neptune; on Oct. 18, Saturn approaches south of the moon; and on Oct. 29, Mars and Jupiter in conjunction will not be visible at noon, but they should be close together the night before and the night after.

Three times this month, Jupiter's moons are all on one side, on the night of Oct. 4, Oct. 18 and Oct. 28. Venus continues as morning star, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn rise as evening stars. October is also a month remarkable for meteor showers, according to the monthly sky calendar compiled by the Hayden Planetarium. The Orionids appear from Oct. 18 to Oct. 20; the Quadrantids were scheduled for Oct. 2; Epsilon Arietids on Oct. 9, and Draconids (from the head of Draco) from Oct. 12 to Oct. 23. Epsilon Taurids occur from Oct. 30 to Nov. 17. Nearly all these should apear as slow fireballs, with the exception of speedy Orionids.

Mars and Jupiter Swing Into Conjunction—Meteors Flash

Fireball Shower

visible to the human eye, but the new device employs a photoelectric cell, or "electric eye," which responds only to that band of wavelengths in the sun's spectrum. A counting of just the right number of units of ultraviolet radiation allows one to literally measure out sunlight by the spoonful. The average person can take about 125 units, while to take much more than this would be like stepping into a bath of boiling water.

Roasting Turkeys Judged by Pinfeathers

Roasting-turkeys are ready for market only at maturity, or generally from 24 to 28 weeks after hatching, and for the information of those who sell and those who buy turkeys at this time of year, the number of pinfeathers is a good guide. If all feathers are fairly well grown out, it is safest to assume, says the Department of Agriculture, that the bird is mature. Pinfeathers also add to the difficulty of picking and result in an unattractive market product, unless all are removed. Maturity moreover, is necessary to full juciness and finest flavor.

September Dismissed With Good Words

September without damaging frosts provided weather unusually favorable for the ripening and harvesting of crops, according to the monthly report of the United States Weather Bureau.

However, the growing season of 1937, which began with plentiful rains, is ending with a serious lack of moisture in many parts of the United States, particularly in the Midwest.

September was too dry for the preparation of the soil and seeding of winter wheat in most midwestern states, and for corn nearing maturity in the Great Plains and adjoining areas, explained Dr. J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau. Reports show that September rainfall in the central and western portions of the wheat belt this year was less than one fourth to one half normal.

Good Hay in the Mow, Grain Price May Soar

Farmers will be glad to hear the latest find of the dairy industry bureau of the Department of Agriculture on feeding cows. Dairy cows in good condition may produce profitably on roughage alone, when grains are scarce and expensive, say the researchists. Herds will experience no ill effects, the report asserts, pointing to success with herds of Jerseys and Holsteins.

The Jerseys allowed only legume hay and pasture in a year produced more than 60 per cent as much milk and butterfat as when on roughage with a full-grain ration. Similar results were noted with the Holsteins. All cows were accustomed to a roughage-alone diet before tests were started, end both herds received only best quality hay.

Sunbath Regulated By Ultra-Violet Meter

An ultraviolet meter which takes the guesswork out of sun-bathing has been developed in General Electric research laboratories. With it, by watching the dial, one can tell just when the proper "salmon pink" condition is reached and hence prevent that "boiled lobster" appearance of too much sunshine.

Sunburn is caused by a narrow band of ultraviolet wavelengths in the sun's spectrum. These are in-

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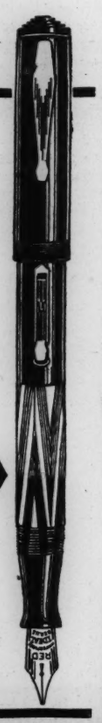

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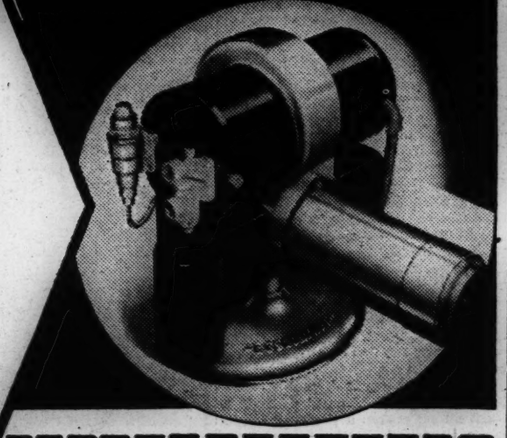

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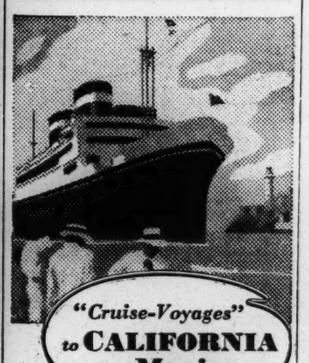

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This Winter the VIRGINIA will make two special short cruises
9 DAYS to Nassau, Havana (Dec. 24—Jan. 2) . . . $115 up.
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Peaks in Darien

I CAN think of only two sights that never fail to surprise me with undiminished force at each recurrence. One is sunset, the other is moonrise. I am not sure about sunrises; my experience of them is too limited for me to generalize. I do know that night after night, year in and year out, we mortals cry out in wonder at the colors of the sunset sky; and that also, when the moon rises in her proper seasons, we never fail to give her the homage of a lifted heart and a catch in the throat.

Every other surprise that I have known has gradually lessened with repetition. Not greatly, perhaps, at least not enough to spoil the experience for me, but always a little. The passionate edge becomes ever so slightly dulled. A pity, too, that it is so.

A pity, because the element of surprise is one of the chief values in beauty, and one that cannot be regained when lost.

* * *

WE DROVE, OPTIMUS and I, one day in June, into the laurel country. We went along roads that were banked on either side with pink and white masses of bloom. We followed a brook that ran through a gorge with laurel growing high on the upper bank, almost as far up as the eye could see, and we said: "What exquisite coloring!" We stood on a little bluff above a river and saw the pasture land beyond the water tufted with laurel bushes, like a counterpane; and we said: "What amazing abundance!" Satisfied, we turned toward home.

We drove away from the laurel country. Abruptly, as the soil changed its characteristics, the laurel growth ceased. We turned into a byroad that we thought might be a short cut. It led us through dark woods and suddenly, in the dim recesses of a thicket, we saw Daphne caught fast with her white and green tunic faintly stirring. In spite of the rich display that laurel can often make of coral-tipped and close-massed blossoms, it is never as beautiful as it is when one chances upon a single bush shimmering palely in the heart of the woods. On roadsides and in the fields of laurel country, we expect it; we have our eyes ready for it. In dim forest aisles its rare appearance startles us, as it did that day, into keener delight.

* * *

ANOTHER DAY OPTIMUS and I had lost our way in a tangle of hilly byroads and had finally bumped and rattled into the worst of them all. Its steep pitches were fortunately broken by thank-you-ma'ams, where driver and car could collect themselves for another swoop down through the green funnel that would, we trusted, let us out upon a paved way. I was all eyes, looking from one side to the other, for the banks were filled with beautiful ferns and the corridors of tall trees ended in bright blue sky. Optimus was intent on the road. So it was I who had the utmost value of the surprise that was conveyed to me first by ear, then by eye. Above the roaring of the car in second speed, I heard a great rushing sound and looked to see its source. There, at our right through the trees, I saw water dropping in a curtain from one ledge to another, and shattering in rainbows of mist. "Oh, stop! Please stop!" I cried.

We clung to the verge of a thank-you-ma'am and filled our eyes with the sight. How can I tell what it did to me? There were the dark cool woods, the unspoiled freshness of the place where, for all we could see, man seldom passed; and there was a delicate cascade, slender arcs of falling water, festoons of spindrift and iridescent veils. It might have been a sight for trippers, but was shedding its beauty on rock and fern and thicket, aloof and undefiled. There, if in any place, was a holy temple, and we quite ordinary folk had been permitted to see the sacred rites. We were lifted up and, oddly, were touched by the suddenness of the experience into happy, entirely reverent laughter.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER time—is it quite useless to pile example upon example, in the hope of just once translating a personal emotion into words that have meaning?—a time when Stasia and I went exploring about an empty farmhouse on the far side of an island. We approached over low ledges all grown with bayberry and balsam, and came around the house to a place where, between ancient apple trees, we looked out to blue water, so swiftly do woods and farm and sea unite along the Maine coast. Then Stasia looked down at what lay before our feet. "Look! Look at the roses!" she cried. Roses, small, many-petaled, spicy and deep pink, were nearly hidden in the tall, matted grass. They were not wild roses, but the uncivilized children of a rose bush that a farmer's wife, a hundred years ago, had planted in the dooryard of the old house. Instead of one bush there were scores, quite changed from the original form into little irregular dwarfs, blossoming close to the ground and bearing innumerable thorns. The color of the fierce little blossoms, especially in the buds and in the heart of the full-blown roses, was warm and bright; but, best of all, they were unexpected. Maine was in them, rugged and cheerful, sweet and prickly, and we had not thought to see her so epitomized.

* * *

EYEBRIGHT BY A brown brook, a rainbow in the sky, a wide blue lake that we come upon unexpectedly at the top of a dusty road, a fine old house that answers with mute dignity the challenge of neighboring gasoline stations and "Bar-B-Q's"—these gladden us all the more because they startle us.

Half the success of a first novel is the result of surprise which, alas, the writer can rarely produce again, no matter how good his later books may be. It is to be observed that the title of Keats's famous sonnet is "On *First* Looking into Chapman's Homer"—

"—Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

We never can tell just when we may emerge upon one of those peaks.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

BY COURTESY OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAGE AND SADDLED HORSE: *A Turkish Drawing of the Seventeenth Century*

THIS is a drawing in which the horse and figure are done in grisaille (gray monochrome), touched with red and gold. They are posed against a decorative background of flowers and leaves. The drawing is Turkish and was done at the end of the seventeenth century.

While the page and saddle horse are rendered in a stylized manner, they are realistic enough to portray an actual scene. The background, on the contrary, is purely decorative and bears no point of resemblance to nature. Such "discrepancy" is found in textile patterns of Europe and the Near East. But it is a "discrepancy" only to the beholder who insists upon consistency based upon resemblance of drawings to things in the outside world. The decorative artist acknowledges quite another concept of consistency.

Hearing God's Voice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONGST the great multitudes of men and women who pray, many are perplexed as to how they shall hear or know the answer.

The Bible is as urgent in its exhortation to prayer as it is convincing in its promise that the answer will be unfailing. Take, for example, Isaiah's words (Isaiah 30:21), "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it." And Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, gave his followers much encouragement and definite instruction on the subject, bidding them ask, and they should receive; seek, and they should find, knock, and it should be opened unto them.

The teaching of Christian Science about prayer is so logical and practical that it finds welcome with an ever-increasing number of devoted people. It reveals the fundamental fact that God is ever-present Spirit, supreme intelligence, infinite good, and shows how the perfect Mind is expressed in spiritual ideas. These ideas partake of His own nature, and thus every good, pure, true, constructive, useful idea comes from the one Mind.

God's man, the reflection of Spirit, cannot be material; he is wholly spiritual. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475) Mary Baker Eddy defines "man," in part, as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas."

It follows that hearing and the other senses have a spiritual source, and are not of a material character. To understand God and His spiritual creation should, therefore, be our goal, for in real being the senses of man always function harmoniously; they are ever in perfect order and never subject to any disability. This is made clear in the Christian Science textbook, where we read (p. 486): "Sight, hearing, all the spiritual senses of man, are eternal. They cannot be lost. Their reality and immortality are in Spirit and understanding, not in matter,—hence their permanence." Hearing the truth, the voice of Spirit, God, is, then, always a clear, unmistakable, and definitely spiritual experience.

To see man as the reflection of God is to see the perfection to which Moses pointed when he said (Deuteronomy 18:13), "Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God," and also to discern what the Way-shower meant in his Sermon on the Mount when he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." But how, asks someone, since God is Spirit, may we hear His voice? By understanding the eternal qualities of love, goodness, joy, gratitude, health, and all Godlike things!

The measure of our understanding of man's true nature, as well as of our discernment of the opposite false claims of materiality, is the measure of our true hearing. Thus, to practice what we know to be God's will is to recognize His voice and to be taught and directed by it. Actually, the senses of man are wholly spiritual and perfect, since man forever reflects the perfection of God. The human so-called senses may seem to be dulled through mesmeric belief, but to keep spiritual apprehension unclouded is to enjoy the treasures of spiritual sense.

We are told on page 585 of Science and Health that ears are "not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding." The answer to prayer, then, must be the spiritual apprehension of God's perfection, and of man in His image and likeness, with all the health, concord and peace that follow in its train. Never for a moment separated from God, man cannot be deprived of divine intelligence, understanding, or wisdom; and steadfastly to hold to this truth is to see prayer, not as petition for spiritual things which, in reality we already possess, but as affirmation of the truth that man forever reflects all that God expresses, ever manifests His fullness and intelligence.

This teaching was a source of great comfort to one who suddenly seemed to lose the hearing of one ear, and who, knowing the truths of Christian Science, sought spiritually to correct his thought. He steadfastly declared that no faculty of Mind could be lost, and that spiritual understanding was his only need. He held firmly to the truth that God's child is never for a moment outside the completeness of his divine Principle. He heard Truth, not materially, but through his spiritual understanding of man, by whom the completeness of the kingdom of heaven is manifested. It was demonstrated to him that uplifted consciousness and confidence in the perfection of being, exposing the nothingness of a condition God never made, is the means of proving that hearing actually is spiritual understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Fragment

No one remembers falcons now; they are become
Mythical as the phoenix, born in fire.
But seeing you stand there one day, bronze in the sun,
Watching a far shade mounting high and higher,
I seemed to mark on your uplifted arm
Shadow of wings, and eyes as bright as flame;
And the word that fell from your lips might well have been
Syllables given to flight, a chained bird's name. . . .

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

Movement

Like the mane of a horse
Silver tossed in the sun,
This poplar tree
Has just begun
To fret
Under the touch of Autumn.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

The Dyke Road to Hangchow

MARCO POLO would doubtless have suggested going by water. But with the eagerness of Americans accustomed to speed, we took the smooth new road out of Shanghai, which for miles leads along the dyke top of the Grand Canal on down to the banks of the Tsien-tang river and the lake country of Hangchow. What loveliness could China's February hold within her mist-swept countryside?

The landscape is a blend of beige and grey; gaunt trees and ragged bushes stand out in self-satisfied solitude. Here and there flashes of color startle the scene into life—the flash of a crimson-clad boy as he darts across the road; the bright blues of long coats on the Chinese farmer singing his way toward the distant town; the soft blues, bleached so by many suns, on the backs of the women as they weed the fields.

A sharp-nosed, woolly coated dog, kin to the distant and dishonored ancestor of the modern chow, rushes yelping into the middle of the road, making us gasp for a moment. But he glides agilely from under the wheels of the car. You can see he has come from that thatch-roofed cottage across the fields, pursued by a shaggy goat who now baas disdainfully from the wayside.

We had tucked a lunch in the bottom of the car before leaving International Settlement, knowing that it wasn't likely we should find Pete's Hot Dog Stand in this part of the world, with his mustard-oozing delicacies for the hasty tourist. The occasional farm villages offered little to tempt the appetite. Perhaps we should have asked for some of the peanuts which a smiling farmer carried in an open basket as he padded along the dyke road.

* * *

OUR HOST IS offering advice. "I suggest our sitting inside the car for lunch and pulling up the windows, for it is cold, and besides"—

His further remarks are not necessary. From across distant fields come Chinese, mothers with babies bundled up to look like sofa cushions, fathers, big boys, little boys, girls, shouting and pointing at us. Before we have taken more than a few bites we find ourselves the center of an amused and curious crowd.

The process of eating, unlovely in itself, makes one feel most conspicuously all mouth when the object of so much interest. The noses of our uninvited guests press flat against the closed window. I cannot decide which is harder to bear, the sad-eyed look of solemn wonderment as I try to nibble genteelly on a sandwich, or the outright mirth which comes from one little boy as he points at me and laughs, then nudges his companion and laughs again. My appetite for that meal is suddenly dissipated.

A wistful little girl stands at my side of the car. Opening the window I push out a sandwich which she clutches. A clamor arises; everyone must have something. We carefully divide the rest of the food, seeing to it that each one has a bit. Solemnly they eat pieces of orange from California, white bread with butter, dark sweet cake, almost fine enough for a feast to the ancestors.

I watch my favorite. When all the rest stand with empty hands clamoring for more, she holds her sandwich tight. As we drive away, I look back to watch her little blue-clad figure dash toward the thatched roof in the distance, perhaps to give her little bit to honored grandmother who has not been able to run out to the road.

I look over the grey February fields, off toward the distant Widow's gate, to the ancient walls of Hangchow. There *is* loveliness in China's mist-swept countryside.

G. H.

A Guest in a Jungle City of India

LOST in the tameless wild of Central India, remote from cities, cut off from the outside world, aloof, alone, Panna dreams out its sunlit days in placid ease, a jungle city set around with jungles. No railway violates its calm. The nearest passes some sixty miles distant from the capital, through the territory of another state. A car is sent by the Maharaja to meet his visitors at the little wayside halt, and takes them to Panna over rough cart-roads strewn with reddish stones. The countryside is all in ups and downs, littered everywhere with gigantic boulders, straddled by craggy heights and cleft by gorges. Now and then we traversed vast forests, and clearings overgrown with sun-burnt bushes and brittle yellow grass; sometimes in the heart of a chaos of great rocks and crags, of nature at her grimmest, we would light upon a green and smiling oasis of birds and flowers, murmurous with bubbling springs.

To all appearances the capital has seen two centuries through unchanged. It lies in a zone of rolling country, within a network of irregular ranges of hills encircling two very simple palaces, some ancient temples and the city proper—a small agglomeration of humble dwellings sleepily huddled one against the other along narrow, no less sleepy streets where vagrant cows outnumber passers-by.

An ideal site has been chosen for the guest-house, notched in the hillside about a mile from the palace. It overlooks a fascinating lake, a mirror studded with pink lotus-flowers and doubling in its pale effulgence the shelving hills that guard it, the ancient Mahometan tombs, bulbous as Russian churches, lining one of the banks, and a tiny marble temple rising in its midst, dazzling white by day and blue beneath the moon. . . .

Panna lies at the far end of nowhere, in the heart of the wild. Thanks to the simple tastes and wisdom of its enlightened ruler, the little state enjoys an existence very close to nature and in every way delightful. All of us slept under the open sky. . . . Long solitary walks in the jungles of his state are the prince's favourite recreation. Nearly every day during our stay at Panna we went in a group to bathe in a wonderful little lake lying at the end of a gorge, remote from the main road. A flight of steps hewn in the solid rock led down to the lake. On one side rose a high red cliff blazing in the sun, on the other a waterfall dropped cool and sheer out of a tangle of lianas on the cliff-brow. After meandering through a maze of flowering shrubs and a verdant coppice at its base, it joined the lake. Close beside the water's edge were the ruins of an old temple, of which only the cloister arches had survived. Large grey monkeys gambolled fearlessly around us, blue peacocks and jade-green birds with pink-tipped wings spangled the bright air.—From "Diamonds and Dust," by BARON JEAN PELLENC (London: Murray).

Snow-On-The-Mountain

Snow-on-the-mountain filled my younger years,
Drifting around my mother's milkhouse door;
The tall plants thrived regardless of the kind
Of weather thrust upon them. Memory etched
Upon my mind that flower alone, of all
The flowers that grew in our dooryard, and were
Carefully nurtured by my mother's hands.
Poppies were there, of course, and four-o'clocks;
Larkspur and zinnia, seasonal and bright;
Deep-throated hollyhocks, and beds of gay
Nasturtium; hardy crimson rambler climbed
Lazily over lattice trellis-work.
But snow-on-the-mountain leads me devious ways.
Back through a life-span to my childhood days!

B. B. COOPER

СЛУШАЯ ГОЛОС БОЖИЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

СРЕДИ великого множества молящихся людей есть много таких, которые смущенно задаются вопросом: каким-же образом смогут они услышать или узнать ответ на свои молитвы?

Библия убеждает нас молиться и не менее убедительно обещает нам, что молитвы наши будут непременно отвечены. Возьмем, например, слова Исайи (Исаиа 30:21) "И уши твои будут слышать слово, говорящее позади тебя: вот путь, и идите по нему." Христос Иисус, наш Путеводец, сильно обнадеживал в этом отношении своих последователей и дал им совершенно определенные наставления и повеления: если они будут просить, то получат, если будут искать, то найдут и, наконец, если будут стучаться, то им откроют.

Учение Христианской Науки о молитве настолько логично и практично, что оно приветствуется все большим и большим количеством верующих людей. Учение это открывает нам самый основной факт, а именно, что Бог есть вездесущий Дух, высшее разумение, бесконечное благо. Учение это также показывает нам, как этот совершенный Разум проявляется в духовных идеях. Идеи эти имеют свойство Его собственной природы, и поэтому каждая хорошая, чистая, истинная, конструктивная, полезная идея приходит от этого единого Разума.

Божий человек,—отражение Духа,—не может быть материальным, он всецело духовен. В книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 475) Мэри Бэкер Эдди отчасти определяет "человека," как "составную идею Бога, заключающую в себе все правильные идеи."

Из этого следует, что слух и другие чувства человека имеют духовное происхождение и не обладают материальными свойствами. И так, познавание Бога и Его духовного творения должно сделаться нашей целью, ибо в истинном бытии чувства человека всегда функционируют гармонично и в совершенном порядке, и никогда не могут быть повреждены. Это весьма ясно об'яснено в книге текста Христианской Науки, где мы читаем (стр. 486): "Зрение, слух, все духовные чувства человека—вечны. Они не могут быть утрачены. Их реальность и бессмертие находятся в Духе и в понимании, а не в материи,—отсюда их вечность." Поэтому,—слушать истину, голос Духа, Бога есть всегда ясное, безошибочное и определенно духовное переживание.

Видеть в человеке отражение Бога значит видеть то совершенство, о котором говорил Моисей (Второзаконие 18:13): "Будь непорочен пред Господом, Богом твоим." Это также значит понять то, что подразумевал Путеводец, когда он сказал в своей Нагорной Проповеди (Матф. 5:48) "И так будьте совершенны, как совершенен Отец ваш Небесный." Но, если Бог есть Дух, как можем мы услышать Его голос?—может кто-нибудь спросить. Мы можем его услышать, благодаря нашему пониманию вечных свойств любви, доброты, радости, благодарности, здоровья и всего, что подобно Богу!

В какой степени мы понимаем истинную природу человека и умеем распознавать противоположные, ложные притязания материальности,—в той самой степени мы слышим слухом истинным. Итак, если мы поступаем в нашей жизни согласно тому, что мы считаем Его волей, то это значит, что мы умеем узнавать Его голос, слушаемся наставлений и указаний этого голоса. Факт тот, что чувства человека вполне духовны и совершенны, ибо человек вечно отражает в себе совершенство Бога. Хотя и может казаться, что наши так-называемые чувства омрачены месмерическими представлениями, — мы должны держать наше духовное понимание ничем не затуманенным и пользоваться, благодаря этому, сокровищами духовных чувств.

На странице 585 книги Science and Health нам говорят, что уши "не органы так называемых телесных чувств, а—духовное понимание." Следовательно, ответом на молитвы является духовное понимание о совершенстве Бога и совершенстве человека, созданного по образу и подобию Бога,—а за этим следует все, что связано с этим пониманием: здоровье, согласие и мир. Не разлучаемый с Богом ни на одно мгновенье, человек не может быть лишен божественного разумения, понимания или мудрости; крепко держаться этой истины значит видеть в молитве не петицию о духовных вещах, которыми мы фактически уже обладаем, но видеть утверждение того истинного положения, в силу которого человек вечно в себе отражает все проявления Бога, вечно проявляет его полноту и разумение.

В учении Христианской Науки нашел большое утешение один человек, который внезапно стал будто-бы плохо слышать на одно ухо. Зная те истины, которым учит Христианская Наука, он стал пытаться духовно исправить свой образ мыслей. Он постоянно твердил, что ни одна способность Разума не может быть утрачена, и что нуждается он только в духовном понимании. Он настойчиво утверждал правду о том, что чадо Божье ни на мгновенье не находится вне пределов всеоб'емлющего божественного Принципа. Он слышал Истину не материально, а через свое духовное понимание о человеке, проявляющем полноту царства небесного. И вот ему дано было убедиться на своем собственном примере, что действительно слух и есть духовное понимание, и что это может быть доказано тогда, когда человек охвачен возвышенным сознанием совершенства жизни и уверенностью в ней,—благодаря чему становится очевидным, что то, что не сотворено Богом, не может иметь никакого бытия.

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Nebraska And Missouri Lead Big Six Race

Big Six Football Standing

College—	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	1	0	20	7	1.000
Missouri	1	0	14	7	1.000
Kansas	0	0	0	0	.000
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	.000
Kansas State	0	1	7	14	.000
Iowa State	0	1	7	20	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 13—Two elevens which have dodged Conference engagements so far this season—Kansas and Oklahoma—are to be initiated in the Big Six football race this week end. Nebraska will put Oklahoma through the ritual at Lincoln, while Iowa State will try to show Kansas at Lawrence how it was done by Nebraska last Saturday.

Missouri is involved in an important intersectional rivalry here with Michigan State, the eleven which defeated Michigan of the Big Ten handily, leading some Wolverine observers to say the Lansing machine should be rated highly. Kansas State, beaten by Missouri last week, receives another visitor from beyond the Mississippi, Marquette of Milwaukee.

Nebraska naturally let down after its surprising victory over Minnesota, and last week found itself battling uphill against an aroused Iowa State eleven. Before the Cornhuskers woke up, the Cyclones scored, but thereafter Nebraska kept the situation well in hand. Paul Amen, end, who has been groomed in the backfield by Maj. "Biff" Jones, swept around from his end position, took the ball and dashed 80 yards to score in the second period. Marvin Plock, halfback, raced back for a punt going over his head, picked it up on his 25-yard line, and weaved 75 yards to the goal. With the Cyclones taking chances on passes in dangerous territory, John Richardson, end, intercepted one on the 11-yard line and in three plays, Harris Andrews, halfback, smashed it over. Splendid punting by William Anderson, quarterback, featured the Nebraska play, and must be counted as a factor by the Sooners.

Nebraska Shows Power

While Iowa State got a lot of satisfaction holding the Cornhuskers to a 7-to-7 deadlock until the last quarter, Nebraska nevertheless showed the power to strike with sudden long-range effectiveness. The blocking which made the long runs possible is likely to stretch any effort into a touchdown, and if Oklahoma discounts Nebraska for not downing the Cyclones more decisively, it will be a sadder but wiser squad of Sooners next Sunday. Oklahoma showed improvement last week, tieing Texas at 7-to-7. Woody Huddleston, left wingback, made the Sooner touchdown, climaxing a 46-yard drive in which he did most of the driving. Last year Nebraska beat Oklahoma 10 to 0.

Unless Everett Kischer, quarterback, can get back into the game, Iowa State will not be the same team at Kansas it was against Nebraska. The Cyclones showed a powerful line on defense, and a fair-to-middling rushing attack; but without the pass throwing ability of Kischer, they are not expected to sparkle. He led them on their 78-yard scoring march from the opening kickoff. The decisive play came when Gordon Reupke, fullback, lateraled to Kischer, who sent a forward to Charles Heilman, halfback, for a gain of 31 yards. This put the ball on the two-yard line, from where Kischer smacked left tackle for the touchdown, and kicked the afterpoint—two annoyances which woke up the Cornhuskers.

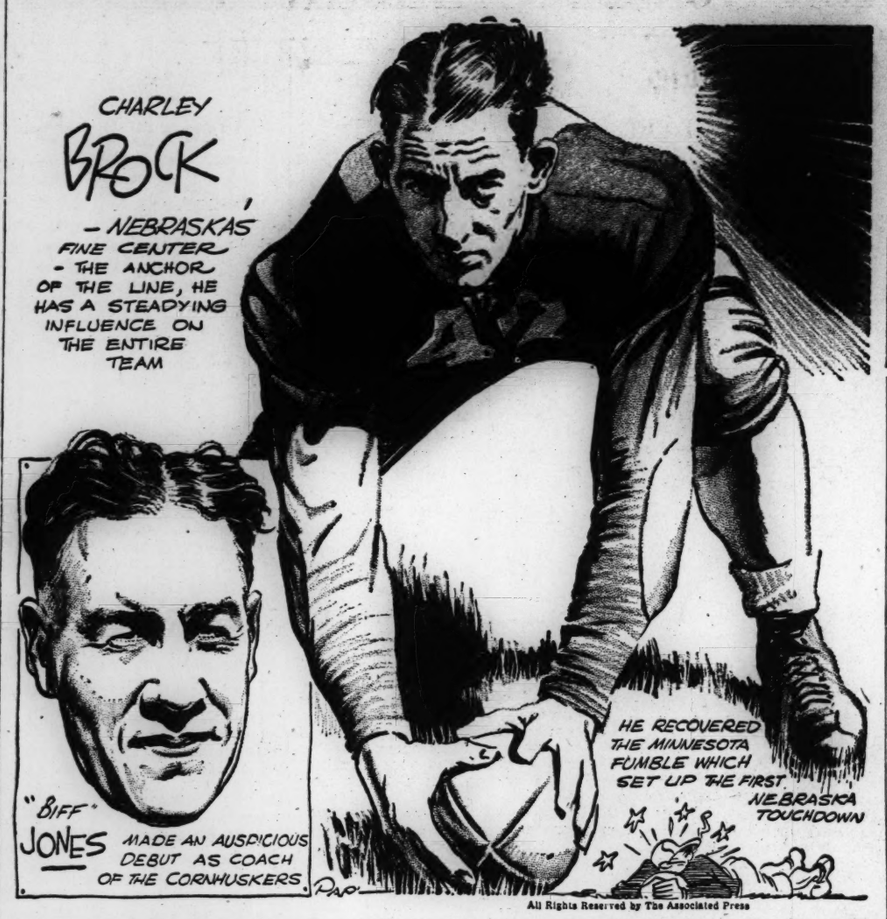
The Cyclones are wondering what happened to Kansas when it went down to defeat, 18 to 7, before Wichita, rated at least three touchdowns the underdog. They are sure they could repeat their 21-to-7 victory of last year over the Jayhawkers if they had Kischer, but without him it is doubtful.

Missouri Will Be Better

Missouri will be all the better for Michigan State as a result of its close brush with Kansas State last week, when a fourth-period break brought victory. Harry Mason, fullback, scored for the Tigers in the first period, and Henry Mahley, halfback, kicked the afterpoint. These seven points were good until the third period, when the Wildcats went on a rampage. The final Tiger touchdown was made by Houston Betty, center, falling on one of Mahley's punts which the Wildcat safety touched and allowed to roll behind the goal. Mahley kicked the afterpoint. Last week Michigan State lost to Manhattan, 3 to 0. Last year the Spartans of Michigan State twisted the Tiger's tail, 13 to 0.

By a similar score Kansas State lost to Marquette, but the Hilltoppers have not been so impressive this year. Last Friday they defeated South Dakota by the small count of 7 to 6. Kansas State feels well-prepared, with Howard Cleveland and Elmer Hackney, quarterback and fullback, respectively, playing leading roles in the offensive as they did against Missouri. The nimble open-field running of Cleveland, his passing and punting were brilliant ground gainers, and the line smashing of Hackney earned the lone touchdown. James Brock, fullback, kicked the afterpoint. The Wildcats are preparing to break up the Marquette passing combination. Halfback Bukula to Quarterback Sonnenberg, or Fullback Leysenaar, which was chiefly responsible for the Hilltopper's touchdown last week.

Cornhuskers' Center - - - —By Pap'



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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1937-38 Fencing Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The fencing season, with increased vigor due to the addition of several new and interesting events, and the increased interest which has grown out of the enlargement of the Amateur Fencers League of America to include a number of additional circuits outside of the East and the Pacific Coast, which have hitherto practically monopolized the sport, is now just about to get under way, leading up to the National championships next April.

Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland, are now settling down as integral parts of the organization, and several other centers are also likely to be represented by sectional championships, as well as represented in the intersectional Middle West championships, which already include all three of these cities. The Pacific coast interdivisional championships, which include San Francisco, Hollywood, Los Angeles, as well as the Naval units stationed on the coast, has a full quota of championships, including an intermediate class.

The women will also be active, with a number of new competitors from collegiate ranks, which have developed remarkably during the last few years, under the care lavished on them by the Women's Bout Committee of the New York Division, with Mrs. Harold Van Buskirk, of The Fencers Club as the active head.

Three-Weapon Team

One of the most important of the new competitions will be a three-weapon team competition, to be staged at the New York Athletic Club, Nov. 23, as a memorial to John Allaire, who, for more than 25 years, was responsible for the conduct of the competitions of the League, as chairman of the bout committee and as secretary, and was a constant contender and attendant to the very end. A special trophy has been donated, and it is likely that the very best of the Olympic and international stars who participated in his activities will make a special effort to take part in his honor.

There will also be the metropolitan championships in mid-season, and the senior fall competitions, instituted recently, for the early-season events, together with the full round of junior team, junior individual, and senior team and individual championships, including three weapons, for the men, as well as similar foils championships for the ladies. Intercollegiate team and individual title tourneys for both men and women, the latter for foils only, are listed during the long season, which covers at least one competition every week through the seven months of the season, with the outdoor championships bringing the season into June.

Huffman Is Chairman

Dr. John R. Huffman, former Yale star, and captain of the New York Athletic Club team for several seasons, is now the chairman of the bout committee of the A. F. L. A., with Jose R. de Capriles, of the University Fencers Club, now an instructor at Hofstra College, the branch of New York University situated at Hempstead, Long Island, in charge of publicity. Both of these men have played a large part in the development of the sport in recent years, and both are brilliant fencers, having won championships. The former has been a champion and Olympic representative in sabre, while the latter, though ineligible for Olympic competition, like his elder brother Miguel, has been a champion and otherwise prominent in épée competition, as well as largely responsible for the growth of intercollegiate competition.

The growth of the sport has led to a division of labors between the other members of the bout committee, with George Cochrane and Samuel J. Cole as representatives in foils, Hugh V. Alessandroni, another of those largely responsible for the development, as president of the intercollegiate association, and also a fine fencer himself, and Irving S. Ashworth, taking care of épée, while the oldtime star and internationalist, George H. Breed, paired with Walter B. White, is in charge of sabre.

Among the women, associated with Mrs. Van Buskirk, are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish as honorary chairman, and a group of the younger element which has grown up since New York University took up the cause of the fair sex, Dorothy Hafner, Maria Cerra, Barbara Cochrane, and Ann Duga, as well as Mrs. Erich Funke, another fencer of many seasons. Mrs. Van Buskirk has been a senior fencer and champion, as well as one of the founders of the new movement toward expansion. Mrs. Fish is also a foils expert, and has played a great part in the growth of the sport for women.

To Have Ranking List

Once more it is planned to establish a ranking list of players to facilitate the committees in placing the candidates in the various individual competitions and championships, by placing the leaders in different preliminary strips, so that the favorites will have a chance to come through to the final rounds. This is similar to the methods of seeding players which have been so successful in lawn tennis. Thus the champion with each weapon heads the list for his particular group, with the contenders in the prominent title tourneys following in their order, as judged by the bout committee. They will also try to do the same with the juniors, though here there may be more difficulty, as the leaders move up into seniority, and there is also a large number of college fencers who come forward every year, and under the rules, are listed as juniors.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, the grand old man of the New York Athletic Club, will start the season off with his gifts of foils, masks and other equipment, for competitions between the lesser groups of fencers—Preps, who have never before competed in public with the weapon selected, novices, who have never won a prize with that weapon, and juniors—with the first competition for the seniors coming on Nov. 9th, when a fall senior épée competition will be staged at Salle Santelli, conducted by the former Olympic coach.

The women will get under way Nov. 18, with prep and novice competitions at the Fencers Club, while other sites of later events include Greco Fencing Academy, Salle d'Armes Vince, Saltus Fencing Club, Columbia University Gymnasium, a new club known as Salle d'Armes Henri IV, Hofstra College, and Waverly Club.

Lady Amory Loses

WORPLESDOWN, Eng., Oct. 14 (AP)—Lady Heathcote Amory—better known as Joyce Wethered—was partnered by her husband, Sir John Heathcoat Amory in the open mixed foursomes tournament today and lost in the fifth round by one hole to Kathleen Garnham and A. S. G. Thompson. As Joyce Wethered, Lady Heathcoat Amory won this event eight times with various partners.

Rocky Mountain Conference Scores

Greeley State		Western State	
0-Brig. Y'ng. U.	7	7-Colo. College.	3
33-Montana St..	26	26-Colo. Mines..	0
	33		3
Utah		Brigham Young	
19-Montana St..	7	7-Greeley St...	0
14-Brig. Young.	0	0-Utah U.	14
7-Idaho U.	9	34-Calif. Aggies	0
	40		14
Colorado Mines		Wyoming	
0-Denver	12	20-Ft. Warren .	0
7-Colo. State .	0	7-Nevada U. ..	9
0-West. State .	26	6-Colo. College	9
	7		18
Utah State		Colorado College	
6-Montana State	6	3-West. State..	7
0-Colorado U.	33	8-Wyoming ...	6
	6		12
Colorado State		Colorado	
0-Colo. Mines..	7	14-Missouri U...	6
0-Denver	22	33-Utah State..	0
	0		37
Denver		Montana State	
12-Colo. Mines.	0	7-Utah U.	19
12-New Mexico U.	0	6-Utah State..	6
22-Colo. State .	0	26-Greeley St.	33
	46		58

Former N. H. L. Players Try Out as Referees

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (CP)—Four former National Hockey League players will be given tryouts as referees in the league this year, Frank Calder, president, announced yesterday.

They are Sylvio Mantha and Bert McCaffery, formerly of the Montreal Canadiens; Rabbit McVeigh, who used to play with the New York Americans, and Reg Noble, who has played with the Montreal Maroons, Detroit Red Wings and Toronto Maple Leafs. Others to get tryouts will be N. W. Lamport, of Toronto, an Ontario Hockey Association official, and A. McTeer, from western Canada.

Last year's line-up of arbiters will be intact except for the referee in chief, Bill Stewart.

Big Six Conference

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-State Teach .	12	46-Freshmen ...	0
0-Northwestern	33	6-Colorado ...	14
7-Nebraska ...	20	14-Kansas State	7
	65		21
Oklahoma		Kansas State	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col. .	21
6-Rice	0	7-Missouri	14
7-Texas	7		
	26		35
Kansas		Nebraska	
25-Washburn ...	2	14-Minnesota ...	9
7-Wichita	18	20-Iowa State ..	7
	20		16

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
White Sox	4	3	33	27	.571
Cubs	3	4	27	33	.429

Result Oct. 13
White Sox 6, Cubs 1.

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

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By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC AND LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS AND LORENZ HART
MATS. SAT. AND WED.

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SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
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Joan Bennett
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
IN PERSON
Eves. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

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1 WEEK—85th. NEXT MON.
MAURICE EVANS
in Shakespeare's
KING RICHARD II
Mats. Wed., Sat. Seats Now

Stove League Season Opens For Baseball

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Hot Stove League opened its season today on a situation bearing all the earmarks of one of the busiest trading sessions in years.

From end to end of the big leagues, with the possible exception of the world champion New York Yankees, who are satisfied with things as they are, it looked like the ivory will be moved around in wholesale lots. The dealings in diamond material were touched off last week when the Cardinals gave one-for-four in a highly profitable piece of business with the Brooklyn Dodgers, but that was only the start.

Most talk at the moment revolved around the uniforms Van Lingle Mungo and Dizzy Dean will be wearing next season, as well as the changes rumored in store for the National League pennant winning Giants.

Terry Ready to Trade

When the Terry terriers finished getting beaten by the Yanks in the World Series, there was considerable rumor that several members of the current cast would be hanging their hats in new locker rooms, come 1938. Hank Leiber, the power-hitting center-fielder; Hal Schumacher, the right-hander who hasn't been on too good terms with Boss Bill Terry, and even Melvin Ott, idol of the Polo Grounds, have been mentioned as trading bait.

Incoming, if you listen to the chatter, will be Mungo, Brooklyn's temperamental fireballer. There is also rumor that Diz Dean, after his most disastrous season, will move in from St. Louis to Coogan's Bluff.

But the Chicago Cubs may have something to say about that. If you listened to the talk behind the scenes during the series, you could have heard lots of the "experts" telling that the Cubs are ready to bid for the "great one."

Certain it is that the Cubs are playing no favorites in making over the team that couldn't hold its lead in the National League race. Shortstop Bill Jurges, Pitcher Larry French and Outfielder Frank Demaree have been brought up in discussions Cub officials have had with both the St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds. And it is known that the Cubs have had longing eyes for some time on Mungo or Dean or both.

The Giants could use more power in their lineup. So could the Brooklyn Dodgers, who were a woeful sight for most of the '37 campaign. The Brooklyns already have put Mungo on the block and will let him go in return for some lads who can hit that apple—as well as a bundle of cash. If they deal with the Cubs, Demaree is a cinch to be included in any negotiations.

Giants Like Camilli

Whether the Giants will renew their trade talk of last spring with the Phillies remains to be seen. They liked the looks of both Dolph Camilli, first baseman, and Pitcher Claude Passeau at that time. If they open the dealing again, there's a chance Sambo Leslie or Johnny McCarthy, both first sackers, Leiber and a pitcher will be mentioned.

Up in Boston, the Red Sox are ready to take the lid off again. Owner Tom Yawkey, woefully disappointed that his first three-million didn't produce much in the way of results, is set to remove the rubber from around his bankroll. The Bees, on the other hand, are willing to trade for a third baseman and a clouting flychaser, and may even toss in one of their classy looking pitchers to produce results. They're also in the market for a manager, whether it's Tony Lazzeri, Rabbit Maranville or someone else.

Connie Mack, after several seasons of selling, has been quoted as ready to make some cash outlay to bolster the likely looking youngsters he brought into his Athletics last season. A second baseman is the big need.

The Cardinals, after obtaining Joe Stripp, Johnny Cooney, Jim Bucher and Roy Henshaw from the Dodgers, may use one or all as trading bait, particularly, if you believe the rumor, Stripp in a deal with the Giants.

Cincinnati's Reds need lots of everything, what with Kiki Cuyler retiring, and may try to trade off some of their up-and-coming rookies. Detroit's Tigers are supposed to be eyeing the Washington Senators to make up for their lack of pitching, particularly those flinging rookies brought up by Washington late this year.

Wilson Signs Phillie Contract

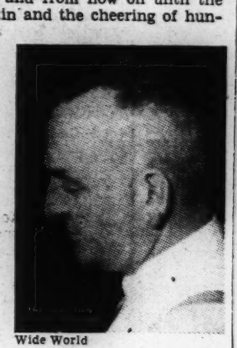
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson signed yesterday to manage the Philadelphia National League baseball team for the fifth consecutive season, ending rumors he would be dismissed. Gerald P. Nugent, club president, said the contract was for one year. The terms were not disclosed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football Has the Field

With the completion of the World Series last Sunday, the great fall sport of football has the field all to itself and from now on until the curtain is rung down the thud of the pigskin and the cheering of hundreds of thousands of school and college enthusiasts will monopolize the attention of that part of the general public which is interested in athletic affairs. Reports from games which have already been played in every part of the country show that attendance figures are due to hang up a new record this fall and the athletic directors at many of the colleges are already looking forward with much satisfaction to seeing the receipts from the gridiron game growing to such proportions that there will be a big enough surplus to take care of those other sports which never pay their way. Red ink should have a very poor year so far as college sports are concerned.



Wide World
Stub Allison

Toppling the Leaders

This is only the third week of October and yet we find expected leaders being toppled with rather surprising rapidity. Such teams as Notre Dame, Minnesota, Washington, U. C. L. A., Boston College, Tulane, Auburn, Princeton, Ohio State, Arkansas and Duke are already among those either in the defeated or tied class and only three weeks ago they were being considered as candidates for high ranking when the season was over. For them it is now a case of going to work and trying to regain some of their lost prestige through toppling over their future opponents; while those who have risen to higher esteem through unexpected victories are going to be hard pressed to keep from meeting with a similiar fate some Saturday afternoon in the next six weeks. The pressure is getting harder and harder each week and the results are sure to give the Monday quarterbacks plenty to talk about.

Washington, U. C. L. A. and Notre Dame Upset

Last Saturday saw a number of surprising results; but the most startling were the three games which involved the upsetting of the hopes of Washington and U. C. L. A., on the Pacific Coast and Notre Dame in the Middle West. The Huskies and Bruins had been regarded as possible Rose Bowl defenders this coming January and so, when they fell before Oregon State and Stanford, respectively, the detonation could be heard all over the country. California now looks all the better for the conference championship, but Coach Stub Allison will have to keep his eleven in top form every Saturday if the Golden Bears are to come through undefeated and untied. The Uclans fell before Stanford just when they appeared to be in for a brilliant season, while Bob Zuppke's twenty-fifth Illini eleven practically rubbed the highly-tooted Notre Dame eleven out of the championship picture.

The Big Conference Leaders

Taking the eight big conference races and we find the following teams are leading their respective championships: Pacific Coast, California; Big Ten, Northwestern, Minnesota, Ohio State and Wisconsin; Rocky Mountain, Utah, Denver, Western State and Colorado; Southeastern, Alabama, Georgia Tech, Louisiana State and Vanderbilt; Southwest, Baylor; Southern, Duke, Virginia M. I., Washington & Lee and North Carolina; Big Six Nebraska and Missouri, and the East has Cornell, Pittsburgh, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Army, Navy, Yale and Harvard still in the race. That some of them will be present when the roll call is given next Saturday night is certain; but the expert who would name the winners in advance had best be prepared to tell just why his forecast did not come out as expected.

College Hockey League to Open On December 11

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 14 (AP)—A 39-game schedule, from Dec. 11 to March 7, was announced last night for the second season of the eight college international intercollegiate hockey league, which was organized last year.

Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Dartmouth are again the United States colleges represented in the loop. The Canadian entries are McGill, Montreal, Toronto and Queens. The schedule opens with Montreal at McGill, Dec. 11, and Princeton at McGill in the second game a week later.

The card calls for the four teams of each country to play a home-and-home series among themselves, with the exception of Harvard and Dartmouth, who meet only once, at Harvard, Feb. 23. International competition has each team making one trip across the border for two games with skaters of the other country. Thus Yale will entertain Queens and Toronto at New Haven, but will meet Montreal and McGill in Canada. The schedule:

Dec. 11—Montreal at McGill; 18—Princeton at McGill; 20—Princeton at Montreal.
Jan. 6—Queens at Yale, Toronto at Princeton, McGill at Dartmouth, Montreal at Harvard; 8—McGill at Harvard, Montreal at Dartmouth, Queens at Princeton, Toronto at Yale; 14—Montreal at Queens; 15—Montreal at Toronto, Yale at Dartmouth, Harvard at Princeton; 21—Dartmouth at Queens; 22—Princeton at Yale, Dartmouth at Toronto; 27—Queens at Toronto; 29—Yale at Montreal; 31—Yale at McGill.
Feb. 2—Toronto at Queens; 5—Queens at McGill, Dartmouth at Yale; 7—Queens at Montreal; 11—McGill at Queens; 12—McGill at Toronto; 16—Princeton at Harvard; 18—Harvard at Queens; 19—Harvard at Toronto; 22—Yale at Princeton; 23—Dartmouth at Harvard; 26—Harvard at Yale, Dartmouth at Princeton, Toronto at Montreal; 28—Toronto at McGill.
March 5—Princeton at Dartmouth, Yale at Harvard; 7—McGill at Montreal.

Pie Traynor Signs Pirate Contract

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—Harold J. (Pie) Traynor, an old Buccaneer himself, will guide the Pirate brig again next year, President William E. Benswanger of the steel city's baseball club announced yesterday that Traynor had signed a contract to manage the National League entry in 1938.

Benswanger added: "In line with Pirate policy, the contract is for one year."

Traynor was one of the classiest third basemen in the big show during the years he danced at the "hot corner" for Pittsburgh from 1920 until his retirement from active play two years ago. He said when he succeeded George Gibson as manager in June, 1934, that he would "keep on plugging until I bring a pennant winner to Pittsburgh." He still has to achieve that ambition.

The mild-mannered man who got his nickname because of a boyhood fondness for apple pie brought his club home in fifth place that season and landed fourth in 1935 and 1936. The team finished third this year.

Fans generally agreed that the long string of victories chalked up by the Bucs late in the season virtually cinched Traynor's job.

Lone Amateur Remains In U. S. 'Open' Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—Professionals all but eliminated the "open" title yesterday of the first national tennis tournament bringing together amateur and professional stars.

Only amateur Gordon Riach of Waterbury, Conn., remained after favored professionals moved easily into advanced rounds. Riach beat Ray McLeod of Jamaica, 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

George Lott and Joseph Whalen advanced to the third round. Lott downing James Mitchell of Richmond, Va., 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Whalen, defending professional champion, disposed of James MacDougal, Seal Harbor, Maine, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Results of first-round play included:

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Bennett Levin, Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—4, 6—0; Herbert Stead, Harrisville, R. I., trounced William Ellis, Locust Valley, N. Y., 6—4, 8—6, 6—0; William Luffler of Clinton, S. C., defeated Bob Considine (A), default; Dan Martella, Wilmington, Del., defeated Ed Kennedy, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Rudy Noble, Forest Hills, N. Y., defeated Toby Hanson, Hot Springs, Va., 6—2, 4—6, 6—2,; Alfred Y. Chapin Jr., defeated George Ellis, Piping Rock, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; Dan Watson, Chevy Chase, Md., downed Ed Stillman, St. Augustine, Fla., 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; Ben Gorchakoff, Los Angeles, defeated William Kenney, Newport, R. I., 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; Peter Peterson, Miami Beach, Fla., defeated Hugh Miller, (A) Charleston, W. Va., 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

College Soccer Results

Army 1, Syracuse 0.
Yale 4, Williams 2.

American Pro. Football

Los Angeles 14, Boston 0.

College Football Result

St. Mary's 31, Montreal I. F. C. 18.

Utah State Is Far Below Its 1936 Grid Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14—Only three weeks of football has been chalked up on the boards of the Rocky Mountain Conference, but that has been time enough for the forecasts to have been severely dented. Most of all, the smaller colleges of the league, who after the first of next year will cease to exist in the Rocky Mountain loop, have been getting sweet revenge for their having been ousted.

Dominating the complex grid picture in the land of the Rockies is the impotency of Utah State College, last year's champions. The Farmers have yet to win a game, being overwhelmingly defeated 33 to 0 last Saturday by Colorado University. In their first game they garnered a tie with the weak Montana State eleven, 6 to 6.

Three weeks of play finds four teams undefeated in conference play. They are Utah, Denver, Colorado and although almost unbelievable, Western State, long kicked about and a perennial occupant of the cellar or near-cellar position.

Split Next January

After Jan. 1, 1938, the conference will split, with the seven largest colleges, Utah, Utah State, Brigham Young, Colorado, Colorado State, Denver and Wyoming joining together and probably being known as the "Big Seven," although no official name has yet been made.

It was among great fireworks last spring that the five assertedly "weak" football colleges were snubbed out of the conference with the others. They included Western State, Colorado College, Montana State, Greeley State and Colorado Mines.

But now it remains for those who urged the split on the basis of strength versus weakness to get a bit red. Two of the "greater" colleges, Wyoming and Colorado State, have met defeats from the "inferior" institutions. Colorado College tripped Wyoming 9 to 6 last week and the Saturday before Colorado Mines upset Colorado State 7 to 0.

The Utah State-Montana State tie was also a mystification in relative strength. Brigham Young's victory over Greeley State by a 7-to-0 count could not be considered a walk-away, and gave several pickers something to think about.

But try as they may, the "little five" will run along by itself after this football seaoson. This will be their last opportunity to knock off the "big teams" in conference competition.

Colorado Looks Good

With Utah State apparently out of the championship picture for the present, Colorado looms as the strongest team. The Silver and Gold, with its tricky Byron "Whizzer" White carrying, passing and kicking the ball, and Gene Moore over it, together with an all-star cast, will be hard to deny the pennant. Their superb power was in evidence two weeks ago in their rout of Missouri of the Big Six, 14 to 6.

Utah State has only Capt. Bernard Magnusson in the backfield to depend on for its experience. Eight men were lost by graduation from the championship team of 1936.

At Denver lies an unknown quantity. Also a great loser via the sheepskin route, the Pioneers have won two conference and one intersectional game to date but have displayed nothing but a slow natural development in offense and defense. The kingpins of the Denver team this year are its stocky 180-pound tailback Orlando Maio and an end, Ferd Dreher, big, heavy and fast, who many have termed one of the best in the game.

Although little Western State remains without a defeat, that situation is due to change sharply as the season progresses. The Mountaineers are lacking in reserves, but should chalk up possibly at least one more win before the curtain is rung down.

Getting an encouraging nod is Utah, who at one time ruled the league for six consecutive years as champion. Coach Ike Armstrong is molding a team out of 11 lettermen around Capt. Karl Schlackman, 206-pound tackle, and Paul McDonough, 200-pound end.

Material Is Green

Brigham Young has a wealth of material, but most of it is green timber. Coach Edward Kimball has mostly juniors with which to deal and most of them are willing but not veterans. The Cougars are lacking a balanced team.

Colorado Mines is much improved as shown by its victory over Colorado State. However, the Orediggers are not counted upon to cut much of a figure. Colorado College is a better team and may wind up on the long end of several more upsets similar to theirs over Wyoming.

Wyoming, although included among the stronger colleges of the loop, has failed to show any power characteristic of their classification, although it is reputed to be on a higher rating than in 1936.

National Hockey League Schedule Under Way Nov. 4

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The champion Detroit Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks, seeking to regain lost prestige under the League's only new manager, both will see action on Thursday night, Nov. 4, when the National Hockey League's 1937-38 campaign gets under way.

According to the schedule released Red Wings will open against the ever dangerous Maple Leafs. The Black Hawks, with former referee Bill Stewart at the helm, will open on their home ice against the New York Americans.

The Hawks, lowest-scoring club in the league last winter, finished in last place in the American division, while the Americans, who were the most scored on sextet, wound up at the bottom of the international group. Stewart was delayed in taking charge of his new team by his umpiring duties at the world series.

All eight teams will have seen action by Tuesday, Nov. 9, while each of the six league cities will have had at least one game by Sunday, Nov. 14.

National Hockey League Schedule for 1937-38

	MONTREAL	CANADIENS	TORONTO	AMERICANS	RANGERS	BOSTON	DETROIT	CHICAGO
AT MONTREAL		Thurs., Nov. 11 Tues., Dec. 14 Tues., Jan. 11 Thurs., Mar. 17	Tues., Nov. 23 Thurs., Jan. 6 Thurs., Feb. 17 Tues. Mar. 1	Sat., Dec. 4 Sat., Jan. 1 Sat., Feb. 26 Sat., Mar. 12	Sat., Nov. 20 Thurs., Dec. 23 Sat., Feb. 12	Sat., Nov. 6 Sat., Dec. 18 Sat., Jan. 29	Thurs., Dec. 9 Sat., Jan. 15 Thurs., Mar. 10	Tues., Nov. 30 Thurs., Feb. 3 Tues., Feb. 22
AT CANADIENS	Tues., Dec. 7 Sat., Dec. 25 Thurs., Jan. 20 Sat., Feb. 19		Thurs., Nov. 18 Thurs., Dec. 16 Tues., Feb. 1 Sun., Mar. 6	Sat., Dec. 11 Sat., Jan. 22 Sat., Feb. 5 Thurs., Mar. 3	Sat., Nov. 27 Thurs., Jan. 27 Sat., Mar. 19	Thurs., Dec. 2 Sat., Jan. 8 Thurs., Feb. 24	Sat., Nov. 13 Tues., Jan. 4 Tues., Mar. 15	Tues., Nov. 9 Thurs., Jan. 13 Thurs., Feb. 10
AT TORONTO	Sat., Nov. 27 Thurs., Jan. 13 Thurs., Feb. 10 Sat., Mar. 5	Sat., Dec. 4 Sat., Jan. 1 Thurs., Feb. 3 Sat., Mar. 12		Sat., Nov. 6 Sat., Dec. 18 Sat., Feb. 19 Sat., Mar. 19	Sat., Dec. 11 Sat., Jan. 8 Sat., Feb. 26	Sat., Nov. 20 Sat., Jan. 22 Sat., Feb. 5	Thurs., Nov. 4 Sat., Dec. 25 Sat., Jan. 29	Sat., Nov. 13 Sat., Jan. 15 Sat., Feb. 12
AT AMERICANS	Sun., Nov. 14 Sun., Jan. 2 Tues., Feb. 8 Sun., Feb. 27	Sun., Dec. 12 Sun., Jan. 30 Tues., Feb. 15 Tues., Mar. 1	Tues., Dec. 28 Thurs., Jan. 20 Sun., Feb. 20 Sun., Mar. 20		Thurs., Dec. 16 Sun., Jan. 16 Sun., Mar. 6	Thurs., Nov. 18 Sat., Dec. 25 Thurs., Mar. 10	Tues., Nov. 23 Thurs., Jan. 6 Thurs., Feb. 3	Sat., Nov. 27 Tues., Jan. 11 Tues., Mar. 15
AT RANGERS	Sun., Nov. 21 Sun., Jan. 23 Sun., Feb. 13	Sun., Dec. 19 Tues., Jan. 18 Tues., Feb. 22	Thurs., Nov. 25 Sun., Jan. 9 Tues., Mar. 8	Tues., Nov Tues., Jan. Thurs., Mar. 1.		Sun., Dec. 5 Fri., Dec. 31 Thurs., Feb. 17 Sun., Mar. 13	Tues., Dec. 14 Thurs., Jan. 13 Sun., Feb. 6 Thurs., Mar. 3	Thurs., Nov. 11 Sun., Dec. 26 Tues., Feb. 1 Thurs., Feb. 24
AT BOSTON	Tues., Nov. 16 Tues., Feb. 15 Tues., Mar. 15	Tues., Nov. 23 Sun., Jan. 16 Sun., Feb. 13	Tues., Dec. 14 Tues., Jan. 4 Tues., Feb. 22	Sun., Nov. 28 Sun., Dec. 26 Tues., Mar. 8	Sun., Nov. 14 Tues., Dec. 28 Tues., Jan. 25 Sun., Feb. 20		Tues., Dec. 7 Tues., Jan. 11 Tues., Feb. 1 Tues., Mar. 1	Tues., Dec. 21 Tues., Jan. 18 Tues., Feb. 8 Sun., Mar. 20
AT DETROIT	Sun., Nov. 28 Sun., Jan. 16 Thurs., Feb. 24	Sun., Nov. 14 Sun., Jan. 9 Sun., Feb. 27	Sun., Nov. 21 Sun., Dec. 26 Thurs., Mar. 17	Sun., Dec. 5 Sun., Jan. 23 Sun., Feb. 13	Sun., Nov. 7 Sun., Dec. 12 Thurs., Feb. 10 Sun., Mar. 20	Sun., Dec. 19 Sun., Jan. 2 Sun., Jan. 30 Sun., Mar. 6		Thurs., Nov. 25 Thurs., Dec. 30 Thurs., Jan. 20 Sun., Mar. 13
AT CHICAGO	Sun., Dec. 12 Sun., Jan. 9 Sun., Mar. 6	Sun., Dec. 5 Sun., Jan. 2 Thurs. Mar. 10	Sun., Nov. 14 Sun., Jan. 16 Sun., Feb. 13	Thurs., Nov. 4 Sun., Dec. 19 Thurs., Feb. 17	Thurs., Dec. 2 Thurs., Jan. 6 Sun., Jan. 30

Business and Industry

'Thinness' of Stock Market Laid to Government Policies

Commerce and Finance

New England Pulp And Paper Trade On Capacity Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time since 1929, New England's pulp and paper industry is declared to be operating at capacity, according to Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., which goes on to say that heavy demands from the rayon industry, coupled with increased sales to producers of lacquers, plastics and paper, are all contributing to the gain in activity.

During the first eight months of this year, millions of dollars were added to the value of timberlands in the six northeastern states and acreage that previously brought $2 to $4 is now selling from $10 to $12, the highest prices since the 1922-30 period. A five-year shortage of pulp is foreseen, and some authorities place it at 10 years.

Rayon Wool Use Expands

Outstanding among the factors which have caused this boom in the industry is the heavy sale of rayon in this country and abroad, especially to Japan. Production of rayon in the United States, representing 28 per cent of total world production, last year totaled 277,625,000 pounds, compared to 150,000,000 pounds in 1931. The rayon industry gradually is said to be reducing the use of cotton cellulose and increasing the use of wood pulp cellulose in the manufacture of its cloth, thereby assuring New England a vastly improved market for its timberlands and pulp output.

Another factor is the German chemical industry, which has perfected a cloth from wood pulp that is competitive with the average cotton-wool fabric. This cloth uses as high as 80 per cent wood pulp and 20 per cent wool or cotton. It is being used to a large extent to clothe both the German and Japanese armies. The increased usage of wood pulps of high alpha cellulose content in the plastics industry, which formerly used cotton cellulose almost exclusively, also has played a big part in the upswing.

The improved condition of the New England timber processing industry was spotlighted by the recent filing in Federal Court at Portland, Maine, of a plan for reorganization of the Brown Company of Berlin, N. H., $75,000,000 producer of wood pulps. In trusteeship since September, 1935, this long-established company has recovered in a striking manner. Leading in the field of wood pulp research, the company's development of new uses for its products is cited by observers as a prime factor in its recovery. A pioneer in the manufacture of newsprint, it was among the first to change to production of kraft paper when the price situation jeopardized profitable newsprint production.

Pulps From Hardwood

Discovery of a method for using hardwood to make high grade pulps is pointed to as one of the company's achievements. At one time only softwoods were used for the manufacture of paper and hardwood was left standing. Currently about 100 tons daily are being produced for the rayon industry alone, of the new hardwood pulp.

At Orono, Maine, the Orono Pulp & Paper Company is expected to produce between 40 and 50 tons daily of sulphite pulp from timber brought from the Dead River country.

The 450 employees of the Smith Paper Company at Lee, Mass., which has increased production recently found a 14 per cent pay increase in their envelopes. The company also agreed to pay time and one half for overtime and set a minimum hourly rate of 40 cents for women and 50 cents for men.

Linton Bros. & Company of Fitchburg, Mass., in stepping up output, also has added a new line of bristol after considerable experimentation. This product is being sold in major markets for special adhesive uses.

Meanwhile, Germany and England are competing for Canadian pulpwood and the Scandinavian countries are hard put to supply the European market. These factors have aided in returning the home markets to American pulp and paper companies and has put a strain on them to meet present demands.

Aldrich Says 'Thin' Markets Accent Severe Stock Declines

ROCHESTER, N. Y., (AP)—The present drastic slump in share prices has revealed "an impairment of efficiency" of the stock market which calls for "prompt correction," Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York banker, asserted in a speech prepared for delivery before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Aldrich, who is chairman of the Chase National Bank, said the "acute thinness" of the market was largely the cause of "extraordinarily drastic and severe" price movements on even a moderate amount of selling. He attributed the thinness to "the cumulative effect of a variety of recent government policies," many of which, he contended, should be modified.

Enumerates Strictures

Among them he enumerated the capital gains tax, high and rigid margin requirements, the rule requiring officers of corporations and other "insiders" to hold stocks of their own concerns for at least six months before taking a profit and a number of regulations of the securities and Exchange Commission affecting dealers in securities.

"The break which began in mid-August is not to be attributed to current business or foreign selling," Mr. Aldrich asserted. "The foreign news may easily have induced a substantial volume of domestic selling of securities, and a decline in confidence in the political future may well have been a substantial factor.

"But the response in stock market prices to a moderate volume of selling, however induced, was extraordinarily drastic and severe. Moderate selling of securities found a market so restricted and so thin that it 'couldn't take it.'"

Mr. Aldrich's speech recalled a similar statement made by Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange last August, calling for modifications of some restrictions on which he blamed the "illiquidity" of the market. At that time he asserted wide price fluctuations would take place when pressure was exerted, either from the selling or buying side.

The capital gains tax, Mr. Aldrich declared, has forced men of substantial means to stay out of the market, thereby contributing to its "thinness." He suggested that the tax, at high bracket income tax rates, be changed to a low rate flat tax, which he asserted, would give the Treasury a positive gain in revenue.

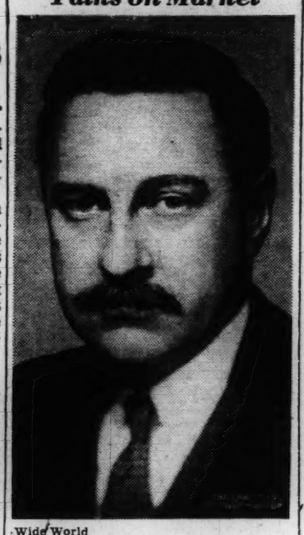
Defends Forbidden Practice

He defended legitimate trading by insiders as a means of "cushioning" the market in breaks and asked for a rule permitting it which would, at the same time, prevent unfair use of inside information. Margin requirements, he said, should be made flexible, rising promptly on booms and dropping promptly on breaks.

"In general," Mr. Aldrich said, "the legislative policy which has been developed since 1933 with respect to the issue of new securities and with respect to the stock marwet itself, has had the purpose of increasing the honesty of the stock market, preventing the abuse of fiduciary relations and creating a situation in which temptation to abuse fiduciary relations would be reduced. I am in hearty sympathy with the purpose of this. . . .

"On the other hand, I wish to protest with great vigor against the continued condemnation of the great body of bankers or other men in financial institutions as if dishonesty and abuse of fiduciary relations were the typical and prevalent thing. They have always been the exception, and have always been condemned by the great body of bankers and other financial men."

Talks on Market



Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, New York, Discusses Slump in Stock Market

Big Capital Goods Need Is Seen By Industrial Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Further evidence of a vast unsatisfied need for replenishment of capital goods was seen by business experts in a study prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board, comparing volume of production with population increase.

The extent of this deficit of capital goods has been estimated by economists, from time to time, at many billions of dollars. It has been accumulating, according to the percentage chart of the conference board, since early in 1930, reaching its maximum deficiency late in 1931, in 1932 and early 1933.

The conference board's index was based on the average of 1923-25 as 100 and showed that production on an average from 1923 to 1924 remained well ahead of the growth of population.

Only in the latter part of 1936 did the line of production catch up again with the line of population increase in manufacturing and mining, remaining above it for the first eight months of 1937. In the wake of the line of production, however, as it worked upward in the last few years, lay the tremendous deficit of capital goods.

The conference board's chart did not attempt any quantitative analysis of the deficit in terms of dollars, but made a percentage comparison in terms of average production of 1923-25.

In 1929, the per capita production of manufactured goods was 10.8 per cent above the 1923-25 average, falling steadily to 42.0 per cent below the average in 1932. It remained around this level until an upswing in the second quarter of 1933, and in 1935 averaged 20.1 per cent below the 1923-25 level. In the first eight months of 1937, the per capita manufacturing production was 1.7 per cent above 1923-25.

Canadian Exports Of Wheat Decline

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's September wheat exports at 5,903,060 bushels compared with 20,720,316 in September, 1936. The values were $7,507,277 this year, $20,582,258 last. Wheat flour exports totaled 306,655 barrels worth $1,855,488 compared with 378,318 worth $1,599,748.

Barley exports were 1,616,403 bushels worth $1,029,816, compared with 2,673,804 at $2,304,239. Oats exports, 323,206 bushels worth $176,889, compared with 371,619 worth $159,923. Rye exports, 72,659 bushels, were worth $67,833. A year before they totaled 532,272 bushels valued at $358,644.

The United Kingdom in August bought 5,334,334 bushels of Canadian wheat, 173,824 barrels of flour, 1,391,694 bushels of barley, 236,268 of oats.

Utility Must Register Under Act, Says Jackson

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co., controlling $2,500,000,000 of utility companies, must register under the Public Utilities Act of 1935 or divest itself of control of its subsidiaries, declared Robert H. Jackson, assistant United States attorney general.

Representing the Government before the United States Court of Appeals in opposing the company's demand the act in its entirety be declared unconstitutional, Mr. Jackson said:

"Congress clearly has the right and the power to close the mails and other avenues of interstate commerce to those who refuse to obey its constitutional edicts. . . . Either Electric Bond & Share must register under the act or get out of interstate commerce."

Regardless of the circuit court's decision in this, the Government's hand-picked test case of the Utilities Act, the suit will be carried to the United States Supreme Court for final determination, lawyers pointed out.

Canal Shipping Increases

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Despite lowered railroad transportation rates on many commodities, shipping on New York state's barge canal will equal or exceed the 5,000,000-ton mark set last year, a state official predicts. Commissioner of Canals Harvey O. Schermerhorn said that the canal system carried 3,667,017 tons of cargo for the year up to last Oct. 2—92,552 tons more than for the corresponding period in 1936.

Balanced Budget Urged as Bankers Close Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 14 — The American Bankers Association went on record today at the final session of its sixty-third annual convention in favor of a balanced national budget, elimination of "duplicate taxation" and abolition of "unjustified competition" by the postal savings system.

At the same time, it reassured the American public that "the present moderate recession in business activity" should be regarded only as a temporary set-back in a steady process of recovery.

The Association took a conciliatory attitude toward the Roosevelt Administration, refraining from criticism, such as had been voiced by individual speakers, and urging in restrained language that federal expenditures should be brought "through economies in line with income."

The convention also adopted a resolution condemning "any proposal or device looking to the establishment of branch banking privileges across state lines, directly or indirectly."

4000 Attend Session

Its views were expressed in a series of resolutions adopted at the third general session of the convention with more than 4000 bank executives from nearly every state in attendance.

The resolutions were adopted after addresses had been delivered by Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, who spoke optimistically of business conditions, and Dr. Virgil Jordan, of New York, president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Just before the convention adjourned Orval W. Adams, of Salt Lake City, new president of the organization, was inducted into office, urging the bankers in a formal address to make Americans "deficit conscious" by showing them that the fate of their savings accounts, insurance policies and other securities hinges on balancing of the federal budget.

Balanced Budget Urged

"From recent expressions by those high in authority in the National Government," said the resolution adopted by the association, "we are pleased to note a determination to balance the federal budget.

"While recognizing that unusual economic circumstances and necessary efforts to relieve human suffering and deprivation under emergency conditions justified unusual expenditures of public funds, and being aware of the difficulty involved in the effort to balance the budget, nevertheless we believe that a return to a balanced budget should be the prime objective of a sound public fiscal policy.

"From time to time in recent years this association and its officers have emphasized the importance of this achievement; we now feel the time has come to encourage the steady progress of normal business and industrial enterprise which cannot prosper without the confidence which will be engendered by bringing federal expenditures through economies in line with income."

Bankers Are Optimistic

Discussion of the business outlook, which has been clouded by a recent slump in the stock market, cropped up today as at previous sessions of the four-day convention.

A resolution, touching on the subject, was adopted by the bankers, as prepared by the resolutions committee, headed by Robert V. Fleming, president and chairman of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. It read:

"The present moderate recession in business activity should not be permitted to obscure the fact that 1937 has been so far a year of large and consistent gains for industry, commerce and agriculture.

"In the first three quarters of this year the volume of industrial production has been 14 per cent greater than it was in the corresponding period last year. Rail freight traffic has been over 14 per cent larger. There has been 9 per cent more building construction. Department store sales have increased 8 per cent. The demand deposits of member banks have advanced 5 per cent.

"These are important improvements. Only a few years in the past have shown greater gains.

No Alarm Over Recession

"The recent declines in the security markets, and the current decreases in business activity, appear to be reactions from the exceptionally rapid advances of last year and the early months of this one. They reflect a realization on the part of investors and business men that it was unreasonable to expect an indefinitely prolonged continuation of recovery at the vigorous rates at which it had been advancing. Recessions have been features of all previous recoveries."

Resolution on Taxation

In a resolution on taxation, the bankers association urged, as it has at previous conventions, that the states get together with each other and with the Federal Government to eliminate "overlapping and duplicate taxation of the same objects by local, state and Federal Governments."

The association also attacked "unjustified competition with chartered banks" from the postal savings system, indorsing research work done during the past year by its committee on banking studies. The research material will be invaluable for use "at the appropriate time" regarding proposed corrective legislation, a resolution stated.

Selected Industries, Inc

NEW YORK (AP)—Selected Industries, Inc., an affiliate of Tricontinental Corp., reported net assets on Sept. 30 equal to $118.06 a share of $5.50 prior stock and $11.37 of $1.50 convertible stock. As of Dec. 31, 1936, net assets were equivalent to $144.17 of prior stock and $35.58 a share of convertible stock.

Tool Index Rises; Big Foreign Orders

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

New machine tool orders in September jumped to 210.7 per cent in the National Machine Tool Builders' Association index.

The figure compares with 179.8 per cent last year, and was the highest since April, 1937. The association takes 1926 figures as representing 100 per cent.

Domestic orders declined from 129.5 to 119.0 last month, but the index climbed on an increase of from 50.3 per cent to 91.7 per cent in new foreign orders.

Greater Values For Less Money Called Panacea

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Lammot du Pont of Wilmington, Del., said in an address here that "progressive elements of business have long recognized that the cure for many of our most serious economic ills lies in a consistent and honest application of the doctrine of giving more for less."

Mr. du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., spoke at the Franklin Institute in connection with a chemical exhibit.

"The chemical industry," he said, "is dedicated to the basic policy of consistently and honestly lowering the costs of all goods and services.

"There are obstacles in the path of this policy, chief of which is the growing cost of doing business as a consequence of ever-rising taxation and regulation, and other factors beyond the industry's own control.

"However, granted a fair opportunity to pursue its course, there is in the chemical industry's recent past a promise of continuing accomplishment that forecasts a new era of progress, for which the progress behind us has but paved the way in preparation.

"In the final analysis, wealth comprises goods. Our dollars are worth only what they will buy. Place goods within the means of more people to buy and at once you distribute wealth, add value to money.

"Rising wage scales mean nothing if prices rise with them, but maintain fair wages and reduce prices, and actually you raise wages. This is the direction pointed today by the sign-post of chemical research."

Despite an increase of 68 per cent in all wholesale prices since 1899, Mr. du Pont said, chemical prices have gone up only about 4 per cent. "Employment today in the chemical industry," he said, "is 27 per cent higher than in 1929, although in manufacturing generally, it is still about 5 per cent lower than the 1929 peak."

U. S. Foreign Trade Has Sharp Gains For August Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States foreign trade in August showed decided gains over the corresponding month of last year, in both exports and imports, in all geographical grand divisions and in nearly all of the 51 countries listed in the monthly survey issued by the Commerce Department.

The value of exports, including reexports, by grand divisions, was $277,695,000 in August of this year, compared to $178,975,000 in August, 1936. General imports were valued at $245,707,000 last August, against $193,073,000 for the corresponding month last year. Exports from the United States were higher to every grand division than in August of 1936 and lower only to Greece and Jamaica.

Imports from northern North America, Oceania and Hong Kong were lower in August of 1937, as also were those from the individual countries of Australia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Jamaica, Japan, Portugal and Spain.

Australia Wrestles With Tariff Problem of Venerable Chinese Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Chinese exporters are seeking tariff concessions on eggs. But they are not ordinary eggs such as used at the average Australian breakfast table. Each egg is guaranteed to be 100 years old, encased in a venerable and thick coating of brown mud, and so matured that the contents of the shell rattle when shaken.

The Chinese community in Australia has long wanted to be able to buy this rare delicacy, and Chinese exporters say that they can sell £400 worth a year if only they can pass them over the high Australian tariff wall.

The Australian egg producers have lodged an emphatic protest against the importation of these eggs. They say that they can meet all the demands of the local market.

But the Chinese connoisseurs say that local eggs are at most a week or so old, far too fresh to be palatable.

With three samples of these rarities before it for examination, the Federal Government is deliberating how it can improve trade relations between China and Australia and at the same time satisfy everybody.

Blanchard to Represent U. P. Road in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Howard B. Blanchard, for the past 15 years employed in the executive offices of the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha and since 1925 secretary to former President Carl R. Gray, has been appointed Washington representative of the railroad in Washington, D. C., a newly created post.

Mr. Blanchard, whose offices will be in the National Press Building, will handle both freight and passenger matters and other general business for the company in the capital.

U. S. Railroads Declared Once More Facing Financial Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.,—Railroads of the United States are presenting one of those periodic crises which occur with increasing frequency, a fact of great significance and one the public should not fail to realize, declared Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the publication Railway Age, speaking here before the treasury division of the Association of American Railroads.

Continuing, Mr. Dunn said in part:

"The present crisis is so significant because it is occurring five years after the real bottom of the great depression, and when railway freight traffic is 50 per cent larger than it was at its lowest level. The reality of the crisis is demonstrated by the fact that, as a resultant of all the recent adverse influences, the net operating income of the railway industry is now on a lower annual basis than in any year of the depression excepting 1932.

Less Than Fixed Charges

"A careful estimate based on all the statistics available indicates that the wage advance to train and enginemen put into effect on October 1 reduced net operating income to an annual basis of about $430,000,000, or 1.66 per cent on property investment. On this basis it would be about $100,000,000 less than is required to pay annual fixed charges. The return earned in 1930 was 3.3 per cent; in 1931, two per cent; in 1932, 1.25 per cent; in 1933, 1.83 per cent; in 1934. 1.79 per cent; in 1935, 1.94 per cent; in 1936, 2.59 pe rcent, and in the first eight months of 1937, 2.56 per cent.

"The railways are having to bear their share of the burden of the increases in prices and taxes that have occurred since the bottom of the depression, and especially within the last two years. On the basis of the purchases of equipment, materials and fuel actually made by them in 1936, the advances in the prices they must pay have during the last year added about $125,000,000 annnually to their operating expenses.

Taxes Increased

Their taxes have been largely increased, especially by Railroad Retirement and Social Security legislation. Recently they have granted advances in the wages of their employees averaging about 7½ per cent and that will cost about $135,000,000 annually.

"An increase of almost 16 per cent in their freight business in the first five months of this year enabled them during these months to increase their net operating income in spite of the increases of their costs that already had occurred. But deceleration since then of the increase in their traffic until it is now hardly any larger than in 1936, and the recent advances in the wages of their employees have radically changed their situation.

"What is the solution of the problem presented? Plainly it is to let the railways as promptly as possible do what other industries have done—advance their charges to offset the increases that have occurred in the prices, wages and taxes they must pay. It would require an advance of approximately 14 per cent in freight rates to make average railway revenue per ton per mile as high compared with commodity prices as it was in 1930. This would increase railway earnings about $500,000,000 annually."

ST. LOUIS (AP)—M. J. Gormley, executive assistant of the Association of American Railroads, asserts that the nation's lines, affected by a "malnutrition diet," handed out by regulating authorities, must be allowed to charge "proper rates," if they are to continue under private ownership.

"The situation is such at the present time," Mr. Gormley told the annual meeting of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, "that the shippers could perform no better function than to impress upon the governmental authorities the necessity for the establishment of a sound, continuing transportation policy.

"This policy must include the payment of sufficient rates to place transportation on a basis where it will not be continually a problem before the country. The malnutrition diet handed out to the railroads in years past by regulating authorities has resulted in the peculiar situation existing today where the railroads are not permitted to acquire enough surplus during times of great prosperity to avoid the necessity of application for increases in rates in times of depression."

Mr. Gormley referred to a bill, now pending in Congress, to limit the length of freight trains to 70 cars as "evidence of a lack of transportation policy," asserting it would increase the railroads' "out of pocket" cost of operation by $125,000,000 each year on the basis of 1930 traffic.

Living Costs Up Slightly During September Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September the cost of living of wage earners was 0.4 per cent higher than in August, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases were noted in the cost of each of the major groups that compose the budget. Living costs in September of this year were 4.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 24.7 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, but 11.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

Food prices advanced 0.3 per cent from August to September, which made them 1.7 per cent higher than in September, 1936, 43.4 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, although 20.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

Rents again moved sharply upward, rising 0.9 per cent from August to September. Since a year ago, there has been an advance of 10.3 per cent in rents, and since the beginning of 1934, the low point, an increase of 41.3 per cent. In September of this year rents averaged only 4.0 per cent below the level of September, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 0.9 per cent from August to September; a slightly larger increase was noted in the prices of women's clothing than in men's clothing. Since a year ago clothing prices have risen 6.7 per cent, and since their low point of 1933 29.3 per cent. They were, however, still 20.4 per cent below those of September, 1929.

Coal prices advanced seasonally. 1.2 per cent, but in September of this year they were 0.2 per cent lower than a year ago, and 7.8 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

Reduced Output Of Rayon Yarn Is Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Somewhat reduced rayon yarn production is expected during the rest of 1937, says Rayon Organon, which also declares that the anticipated increase in autumn demand is expected to be of less-than-normal-seasonal proportions, resulting in some further accumulation of stocks in the hands of producers. No change in prices is expected.

This period of slackened demand, according to the publication, is one "in which producers can balance out their stocks as between various deniers and sizes for the first time in over a year."

Deliveries of rayon to domestic mills by producers in September, as measured by Organon's index of 560, represents a decline from the August index of 691. The paper points out that "the inherent characteristics of the demand for rayon must be considered in evaluating this decline. Unlike cotton and wool, rayon reacts quickly to changes in demand and consequently its deliveries are subject to rapid fluctuations within short periods of time."

Stocks of yarn held by producers showed a corresponding increase, amounting to 0.5 month's supply at the end of September.

Power Production 5 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Oct. 9 advanced .2 of 1 per cent to 2,280,065,000 kilowatt hours from 2,275,724,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, and showed a 5.1 per cent increase over 2,169,442,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding 1936 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Institute reported the following percentage increases in major geographic areas: New England 4.1, Middle Atlantic 5.4, Central Industrial 7.3, West Central 5.3, Southern States 7.1, Rocky Mountain 5.7, Pacific Coast 3.4.

SEC Decides Not To Reopen the Case Of Int. Paper Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission refused to reopen a case in which it permitted the International Paper & Power Company to issue new securities under a plan of recapitalization.

The request was made by John Lawless Jr., a stockholder, who has since appealed to the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

The commission announced it would stand by its former decision, although retirement of former Chairman James M. Landis changed the majority viewpoint about the plan. The security issue was approved by a vote of two to one, with Commissioners Landis and Matthews voting in favor and Commissioner Douglas against.

Commissioners Ross and Healy were absent, but Mr. Healy previously had expressed opposition to the company's plan. Mr. Ross' views are not known, but he is leaving the commission to become Administrator of the Bonneville Dam project, leaving Mr. Douglas, now chairman, and Mr. Healy as a majority opposed to the plan.

The commission said, "Although Commissioners Douglas and Healy still hold to the views stated in their dissents as to certain aspects of this matter, and if the order of July 31, 1937, were now up for decision, it would fail by a passage of two votes to one, nevertheless in the circumstances it is our unanimous conclusion that the petition for rehearing ought to be denied."

Despite the fact that only two of the five members of the commission as it was constituted in July, voted for the order, the commission held it was legal because the minimum of three members was present and only a majority of those attending was necessary to issue the order.

Farmer Mortgage Payments Up 60 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Paid in full" was written by the Farm Credit Administration on 25,113 farmers' mortgages during the 12 months ended Sept. 1, or an increase of more than 60 per cent over the preceding 12 months, according to a statement by Gov. W. I. Myers.

The amount of such payments in the 12 months to Sept. 1 was $44,715,769, of whichc $26,402,611 represented first mortgage loans paid in full by 11,925 Federal Land bank borrowers and $18,313,158 by 13,188 farmers with Land Bank Commissioner loans.

Eastman Kodak Purchases Property for New Factory

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company announced the purchase of a strip of city-owned property for $10,000 on which it will construct a new factory.

Construction of the building will begin in a few weeks, the company said. The new structure will more than double the available manufacturing space of the Hawk-Eye division.

The building will be five stories high of reinforced concrete and will add approximately 80,000 square feet of floor space. It will relieve congestion in the present plan, which now is occupied by 1400 employees, the company said.

Utilities Report Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of 19 major utility systems in the week ended Oct. 2 showed changes ranging from a decrease of 2 per cent to an increase of 12.2 per cent compared with the like period last year. In the previous week output registered changes ranging from a decline of 1.2 per cent to an advance of 12.3 per cent compared with 1936.

Guaranteed Railroad Securities Have Suffered But Few Defaults

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A noteworthy feature of recent railroad history has been the small number of defaults on guaranteed stocks, says the Standard Statistics Company in a current survey of this type of security.

In all, there are upwards of 140 well-known issues of this type. Approximately half of these, as determined by the dates of the leases, have been consistent dividend payers for more than 50 years, while some two thirds can boast a 40-year continuity. Excellent records of uninterrupted payments shown by the great majority of such securities are the more enviable when one considers the huge total of bonds in default that inevitably coincides with a period of great economic stress and financial readjustment.

Long favored by insurance companies, fiduciary and other conservative investors, the guaranteed stock represents a proprietorship interest in railroad property which is generally important, if not indispensable, to a lessee railroad's system. Its claim to fixed income is supported by a long-term lease, the validity of which is well established.

Under the lease the tenant company pays a rental equal to the stipulated dividend, plus other charges and expenses of the lessor company. In a practical investment sense these securities are comparable to bonds. Unlike most bonds, however, they are (with very few exceptions) non-callable.

There are, of course, varying degrees of investment merit among guaranteed stocks as in the case of other classes of security. This is particularly true in the railroad industry, which is subject to keen competition, regulation, rapid changes in economic conditions, wages, rates, etc.

By and large, however, guaranteed stocks, particularly issues representing essential segments of railroad properties, are generally desirable investment mediums, even though marketability in most instances is rather limited. Principal and income possess a relatively high degree of protection in most cases. Guarantees are independent of earnings and in numerous instances are strengthened by endorsement on the certificates.

The railroads have experienced appreciable recovery in traffic and earnings in recent years, and despite the burden of higher costs, continued improvement in net returns and finances should be recorded by the majority of carriers, concludes the report.

Workers Earn Big Bonuses Under Profit-Sharing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Big bonuses are being earned by employees under a profit-sharing scheme operated by the Triplex Safety Glass Company, which is the largest supplier of unsplinterable glass to the British motor industry.

In 1936 a bonus equivalent to 11 per cent of salaries and wages was distributed to workers and toward the end of September, 1937, a second bonus of 17 per cent, equal to nine weeks' wages, was distributed.

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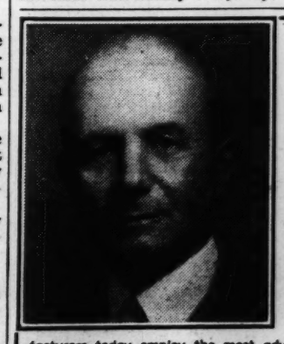

SAID CALVIN COOLIDGE

"It will, I feel sure, make a handsome and durable suit" (of cloth that he procured direct from the Merrimac Mills). It will interest you to read in the photostatic copies the rest of the correspondence and see the check he sent—at any of our branch stores.

Origin of High Prices—The numerous overheads and distribution costs that go to make a suit expensive are a modern development. Our forefathers—and mothers—knew the simplicity of home-grown, home-spun wool and of cloth woven and tailored under the home roof-tree. To many present day frills is credited the exorbitant prices sometimes charged for clothes.

How much should a suit cost? A fine, beautiful suit may be purchased for a modest price. Spinners, weavers, and clothing manufacturers today employ the most advanced methods of production, and clothing values never were higher. **But it is important that the price quoted be based upon an honest, reasonable profit and freedom from a multiplicity of distribution costs and overheads.** When a tailor exacts a charge of **several times** the cost of the cloth and labor, he is taking unfair advantage.

Beauty and Service more important than frills. Calvin Coolidge appreciated that. And he was not averse to availing himself of the savings made possible by direct dealing. Here, under our own roof, you can see the wool spun, dyed, woven, and tailored into a garment for you. You can easily understand how many overhead charges and profits are eliminated and why you can get beautiful garments—no shoddy—no cotton—no rayon—of pure virgin wool at a great saving in price. Go to any of the addresses listed below and see for yourself.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,750,000
Previous day 2,567,030
1937 vol. to date 314,889,903
1936 vol. to date 375,946,098

Some Stocks At Two-Year Lows Late in Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Late selling in steels chopped down the stock market today.

Motors followed steels in the last-hour retreat and many issues yielded one to three or more points at new lows for the past two years. A few specialties, however, contested the trend.

The list dipped at the start when impaired margin accounts were ditched and profits were cashed in on some of yesterday's rallying favorites. It came back later but failed to hold in many instances as volume dried up and bids were withdrawn.

Coppers came to the fore for a while as world copper statistics indicated a less-than-expected increase in stocks of the red metal as of Sept. 30. They also slipped in the final hour. Several oils were in demand on signs of better fuel demand.

Dealings were quiet until the concluding period when selling put the ticker tape behind.

Transfers were around 1,750,000 shares.

Bonds Are Uneven

The bond market sidled along unevenly today.

While most industrial specialties tilted fractionally downward, rail and utility liens moved higher.

Down part of a point were Allegheny 5s of 1950, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Paper 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, National Dairy 3¾, Remington Rand 4¼s, Texas Corp. 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Western Union 5s.

Higher, however, were Shell Union 3½s, Studebaker 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Up among the rails were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island 4s, Erie 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Resisting the trend, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s dipped. Great Northern 4s were up ⅝ and the 5½s down 3½ at mid-morning.

U. S. Governments were 3 3-32s of a point higher to 3-32s lower. In the foreign group, Japanese 6½s and 5½s gained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Gains of fractions to as much as three points predominated among the more active stocks in late trading on the curb exchange today, but the advance lost momentum after midday.

Some of the recently depressed industrial issues rallied vigorously. Aluminum of America and Newmont Mining each was up three points at one time and advances of more than a point appeared in Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil and Sherwin Williams.

Utilities also were mostly higher, with gains of fractions to more than a point in Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction and Northern States Power "A."

Down a little were Lake Shore Mines, Cord, International Petroleum and Berkey & Gay.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Selling

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Late selling to realize profits on price upturns virtually wiped out wheat market gains today after a maximum rise of 1⅛ cents a bushel.

Upturns of wheat values were largely based on estimates that for four successive days the export purchases of United States hard winter wheat had averaged 1,000,000 bushels. Unsettled weather in sections of domestic winter crop territory southwest accounted for some late selling.

At the close, wheat varied from 1¼ decline to ¼ advance, Dec. 97⅞-98, May 98⅛-¾, corn ¼-⅞ down, Dec. 58⅛-⅜, May 59⅜-½, and oats ⅛-½ up.

Business Personals

Reeves J. Newson has resigned as an officer and director of Community Water Service Co. and subsidiaries. Mr. Newson plans to enter private practice as a consulting engineer with offices in New York.

George J. Arnold has become associated with the New York Stock Exchange firm of Graham & Co. in their commodity department.

Joseph H. Lee has become associated with the Shell Union Oil Corporation as assistant manager of the lubricating department, succeeding G. T. Doane. Mr. Doane is to be sales manager of the company's eastern division with headquarters at Boston.

George W. Davison, chairman of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, has resigned as a director of the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Frank J. Knell has been elected president of the New York Wool Top Exchange, to succeed the late A. C. Beane. John E. Smith has been elected to the vacancy on the board of governors.

Frank N. Morgan has been appointed to the new position of assistant to the president of the Reo Motor Car Company. Don E. Bates is the president.

Southgate & Co., members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, have announced the removal of their Boston office to 33 State Street, where they will occupy the entire first floor.

The firm of L. Dorfman & Co. has been formed to conduct a general investment business in New York.

Harold G. Meadows and Carrol J. Hoffman will be admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Draper, Williams & Co. on Oct. 15.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	41	41	41	+ ½
86	60	Acme Steel (4)	4	60	59⅞	60	
22¾	10	Adams Exp (.30g)	58	11	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	6	22¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
36	19⅞	Addressograph (1.40)	10	24	23	24	+1
4⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	57½	Air Reduction (1a)	27	60¾	58	58	—2
5¼	1¼	Air-Way El Ap	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	29	10¾	10½	10½	
5⅝	1½	Alleghany	54	1¾	1½	1½	
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	16	15½	15½	— ½
59	14	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14½	14	14	Oct 13
52⅛	16	Alleg pr pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 13
45⅝	20½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	9	21	20	20	—1
27⅞	10	Allen Indust (1)	5	10	10	10	
258½	169	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	9	176	172¾	172¼	+1¼
17½	13¾	Allied Kid (1a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
33⅛	16	Allied Mills (2g)	3	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ½
21⅞	10⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	33	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	60	60	60	
83½	43½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	48	48⅛	45	45½	— ⅛
39¾	14	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14	14	14	Oct 13
8⅞	2¾	Amal Leather	33	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
52¼	27	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1¾
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	*3	72	71¼	71¼	—1⅛
101½	66	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	8	68	67	67	+1
41⅜	11⅞	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	7	15½	15	15	
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	8	46	44	44	—1½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	12	94	93	93¼	+ ¼
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Oct 11
71	22¾	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	25	24	24	+1
104½	49	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	49	49	49	
33¾	19	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	26	20⅞	19½	19½	
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	6	96	95⅛	96	+2
23⅝	7¾	Am Colortype	4	8	7	7½	— ¾
30¾	14½	Am Comi Alcohol	10	16¼	15	15	—1
33⅝	16	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	8	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
13½	3⅛	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
17	6	Am European	2	6	6	6	Oct 13
13¾	3¾	Am & Foreign Pow	36	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	10	22¾	21½	22	— ½
68⅞	27½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	28	27	27	— ½
38½	10	Am & For P 2 pf	12	10½	9¾	9¾	— ½
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
11¼	3⅛	Am Hide & Leather	52	3½	3¼	3¼	
55¾	25½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	26	24½	24½	—1½
52⅜	36⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	37½	36	36¾	+ ¼
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	
27⅝	15	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	15	15	15	Oct 13
17¾	7⅜	Am International	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	21½	Am Locomotive	12	23	21¾	21¾	
125	75	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	Oct 8
29⅜	14½	Am M&Fdy (1)	*	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Am M & Met (.60)	28	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
68¾	29½	Am Metal (¾g)	24	33¼	31⅞	32	+ ½
120½	106	Am Metal 6½ pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 11
16½	5¼	Am Power & Light	121	5½	5	5	— ⅛
87⅛	44	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	44	43	43	— 1
72½	35¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	10	37⅛	36⅜	36½	+ ⅜
29½	11⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	92	13⅜	12¼	12½	+ ½
45¼	25	Am Roll Mill (2)	48	26¼	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅜
101⅝	79	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	82	80⅜	81	+2
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 13
29	16½	Am Seating (¼g)	5	17	17	17	+ ½
105¾	59⅛	Am Smelt & R (4g)	54	61⅛	57⅜	57½	—1½
154	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	+ ¾
67½	49	Am Snuff (3a)	5	50	49	50	+1
73¼	27¼	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	24	30½	27½	28½	—2
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	5	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ½
56⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	— ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	107¼	107¼	107¼	+2⅜
25⅞	18⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 13
1	151¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	154½	151½	151½	—2⅜
99	70	Am Tobacco (5)	8	71¾	70	70⅜	+ ⅜
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	74½	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Oct 8
20⅛	7⅛	Am Type Founders	15	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
29½	11⅛	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	43	11⅜	11	11⅛	
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Oct 13
14⅜	5⅛	Am Woolen	27	6	5	5	— ½
79	39	Am Woolen pf (3k)	3	40½	39½	39½	— ½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	55	7	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
79⅝	35	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	5	35	35	35	—3
69½	30⅜	Anaconda (1¾g)	202	33¾	31	31	—1¾
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	50	50	50	+1
24¾	14	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	16	15½	15½	— ½
37½	11	Andes Copper	4	11	10½	11	
10¼	4	Andian National	6	4½	4	4	— ⅜
46	35½	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	8	35	35	35	— ½
111	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	100½	101	Oct 13
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	97	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
99½	70	Armour Ill pf (6)	2	70	70	70	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70⅛	36	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	12	38	36¾	36¾	— ¼
16⅛	8	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
17⅜	4¼	Artloom	4	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	16	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	4	42	40	40	—4
94¾	42¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	38	46½	43½	43½	—2¾
104	83¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	84	84	84	
55½	28⅜	Atl Coast Line	26	30⅞	27¾	28	— ⅝
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8	8	8	— ⅞
44	12½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 13
37	20⅜	Atl Refining (1)	43	21¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅜
18½	10⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	26	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
52⅜	45½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	57	57	57	Oct 13
18⅛	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	
36¾	18	Auburn Auto	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	4	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
9¼	3¾	Aviation Corp	30	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ¼

B

23¾	8½	Baldwin Loco ct	52	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
40½	14⅜	Balt & Ohio	79	14	12¾	12¾	—1
47¾	16	Balt & Ohio pf	14	17½	16	16	—1
43	34	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36½	36½	36½	+2½
43⅜	16⅛	Barber Co (½g)	8	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
54	14¼	Barker Bros	8	16	15	15	
35¼	14¼	Barnsdall (1)	54	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
20⅝	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¾g)	2	11⅝	11½	11½	
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
105¾	99¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅛	99¼	99¼	Oct 13
118¾	97⅜	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¾	97⅜	97¾	Oct 13
15⅜	8½	Belding-Hem (1)	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
88⅜	84	Beig NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	12⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	18	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	*	19½	18½	18½	— ⅝
62¾	43½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
105½	55½	Beth Steel (2½g)	120	59¾	56	56¾	—2¾
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
129½	98	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	98	97	97	—1
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	37	36	36	Oct 8
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	7	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	19	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	102	27⅞	24½	24½	—2
48⅜	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	33¼	33	33	— ½
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	7	18	17½	17½	— ½
28	20¼	Borden (1.60)	16	20¾	20¼	20¼	
50⅜	33	Borg-Warner (2)	25	34⅜	33½	33½	— ½
13⅞	9	Boston & Maine	2	9⅛	9	9	Oct 13
4½	1⅛	Botany C & A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53⅜	24	Bower R Bear (.8g)	1	25	25	25	—1
30¾	11½	Bridgpt Brass (.60g)	33	11¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
30⅜	9¾	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	26	29¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¾
36½	30	Briggs & Strat (3)	6	30	30	30	Oct 13
47	34	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	34	34	34	Oct 13
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	8	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
38⅛	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	9¼	8	8	Oct 13
55	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	40	39	39	—2
52¾	20⅞	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	12	21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 11
24½	8¾	Bruns-Balke (⅞g)	2	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
25¼	10	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	22	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	5	Budd Mfg	60	5½	5	5	— ⅛
13	4½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	46	4⅞	4½	4½	
45¼	19	Bullard Co (1)	8	19½	19	19	— ½
65¼	35⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	39	36¾	36¾	—1¼
18¾	9	Burlington Mills (1)	6	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35⅜	21¾	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	24¾	22	24⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	3	Bush Terminal	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
39	9	Bush Term 7% deb	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	8¾	Butler Bros (.60)	13	9⅜	9	9	
36⅛	22½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	23	22½	22½	— ½
9¼	3¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¾	11	Byers Co	14	11⅝	10½	11	
34⅝	16½	Byron Jackson (1g)	12	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅜

C

48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	1⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	43	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
20½	7⅞	Calumet & Ri (1.10g)	55	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
37⅜	18½	Campbell Wy (1)	12	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	12½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	13⅞	13	13	— ¼
17½	8	Canadian Pacific	26	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	37½	36½	36½	Oct 13
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	1	8⅝	8¾	8¾	Oct 13
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
9½	4	Carriers & Gen.(.15g)	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
191¾	108	Case (JI) (6g)	8	111½	102½	103½	—7½
100	66½	Caterpil Trac(2¾g)	9	68	65⅞	65⅞	—1⅜
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¾	22⅝	Celanese Corp (2¾g)	14	24½	23½	23½	— ½
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	—1½
48¼	25	Celotex (1.20g)	3	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
30¼	26	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	26	26	26	
12⅜	3½	Cent Fdy	33	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
41¾	11	Cent RR NJ	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
24¾	6½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	Oct 13
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	14	54	52	52	— ½
23⅜	6¼	Certain-teed	19	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	9	42	40½	40½	Oct 13
48	10¾	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
68⅛	37⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	26	40½	39	39½	+1
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Oct 9
90½	44	Ches Corp (3)	9	48	45¼	46	
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	—1⅜
6⅜	2	Chi & N W	31	2	2	2	
19½	5½	Chi & N W pf	6	5⅞	5½	5½	— ½
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
18¼	5	Chi Gt West pf	15	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
32	15¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
3¼	1	Chi M St P & P	12	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Chi M St P & P pf	53	2⅛	1⅞	2	
33	12½	Chi Pneu T	30	14	13	13	+ ¼
45	34½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	34½	34	34	—2
3⅜	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	7	1¾	1¼	1¼	
8¾	2	C R I & P 6% pf	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅛	3	C R I & P 7% pf	9	3	2½	2½	— ½
27½	9¾	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
22½	15	Chick Cot Oil	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	—1¾
15¾	5¾	Childs Co	26	8¼	5¾	5¾	
135½	78	Chrysler (7g)	226	81	75	75¾	—5

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & F (2)	6	15	14	14	
10⅜	3¾	City Stores	14	4⅜	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
48	30	Clark Equip (1.30g)	8	31⅜	30	30	
48⅛	28	Clev Graph B (1½g)	8	31	31	31	+ ¾
36¾	33½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
20⅞	16⅜	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	17⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
170½	119¼	Coca-Cola (3)	7	121	117½	118¼	—2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	57⅛	58¼	Oct 13
25¾	12	Colgate-Palm (1½)	27	13	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
104½	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	100	100	100	—1½
62¾	32½	Coll & Atk (4g)	10	34½	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
51⅞	17⅛	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	18	17¼	17¼	
32	21	Colum Br A (1.05g)	5	22	20	20	—1
31½	22⅜	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	22	21½	21½	— ⅞
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.45g)	115	8¾	8¼	8¼	
108	76	Colum G&El pf A (6)	5	78	77	78	+2
39½	17	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	15	17	15¾	16½	— ½
46⅛	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
125¾	88	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	89½	87	88½	— ½
69¾	44¼	Coml Credit (4a)	17	47½	46½	46½	+ ½
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	Oct 11
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	49⅜	48	48½	+ ½
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 9
21¾	9	Coml Solv (.60)	75	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Comwith & Sou	159	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	40	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	39½	37½	38	—2
19⅛	6	Conde Nast (1)	3	5½	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
45½	25	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	12	27	26	27	+1½
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	2	11	11	11	
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	10	14¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
18⅞	7	Consol Cigar	10	7½	6	6	—1½
49⅞	25¾	Consol Edison (1½g)	43	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
108	97½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	98	96	96	—1½
5¾	2	Consol Film	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¾	7⅛	Consol Film pf	5	7⅞	7	7¼	— ¼
13½	5¾	Consol Laundries	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
13¼	4½	Consol Oil	14	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
52¾	19	Consol Oil pf	7	20½	19	20¼	Oct 13
92½	84½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	Oct 11
37⅜	16¾	Container Corp (1.20)	38	17¼	16⅜	16½	
37¾	10¼	Cont Baking A	22	12	10⅜	10⅝	— ½
5¼	1¾	Cont Baking B	28	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	77	77	77	—3
69⅛	48¾	Cont Can (3)	14	51	49	49	—1¾
25¾	10⅞	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	—1
42¾	28	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	29	28½	28½	
3⅞	1¼	Cont Motors	32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
49	30¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	31	33½	32	32	+ ¼
24½	14¾	Cont Steel (1)	6	15½	15	15	
71¼	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	12	60½	59½	60	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	Oct 13
10¼	4⅜	Coty	19	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
56½	27	Crane Co	21	32¼	31	31	+ ⅛
115	99¾	Crane Co cv pf (5)	9	99¾	99½	99½	— ½
37	23½	Cream of Wh (2g)	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
28¾	9	Crosley Radio	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
100⅞	37¾	Crown Cork (2)	82	38¾	37½	37½	— ¾
56½	41½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
47¼	36¼	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Oct 13
25¼	12¾	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	29	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
108¾	85¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	79	78	78	—8
81¾	37	Crucible Steel	10	39	36½	36½	—1½
135	102	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k	1	102	102	102

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Thrift, Security Go Hand-in-Hand Foundation Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Saving money has become increasingly difficult for the average American, who is besieged on one hand by the tax collector and on the other by easy credit salesmen, it was agreed at a meeting of the Thrift and Security Foundation in the Commodore Hotel here.

As if these extraordinary perils to the savings bank book were not enough, the Roosevelt Administration was menacing the foundation of thrift in America by unwise fiscal policies and by legislation which discourages accumulation of wealth by individuals, speakers said.

Assails Security Act

Even the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act would lead in the direction of "greater insecurity" unless the law were modified in its basic concepts, Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, warned.

The theory that over-saving and over-investment impair purchasing power and lead to business depression was attacked by Dr. Walter E. Spahr, professor of economics at New York University, as utterly fallacious. Nevertheless, this doctrine underlays many policies of the present Administration in Washington, Dr. Spahr declared.

"The unsound and heretical notion that spending rather than saving is a wise procedure and a virtue has become king in this country since 1932," he added.

The value of an automatic savings system under which a working man would have the opportunity to obtain "a stake in America" was emphasized by Benjamin A. Franklin, an industrial engineer of Springfield, Mass., and a descendant of the nation's pioneer advocate of thrift. Systematic deduction from the employee's wages is a feature of the plan of Mr. Franklin.

Thrift, Security Team Mates

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, suggested that personal economic security acquired through thrift was a team-mate of industrial security.

"Strikers generally are employees who have nothing to lose—who have no savings, no interest in their job," he said. "The American workingman needs personal security as much as he needs federal old age security. These two elements walk hand in hand, but before he can acquire personal security he must learn and participate in a plan whereby saving becomes easy and simple."

The Foundation was organized three years ago to promote savings. Savings banks, insurance companies and building associations are included among the membership.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Holdrs of Record
De Met's Inc	$2.20 pf 55c	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Lexington Ut Co pf	50c	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Simpsons Ltd	6½% pf $1.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Tennessee Cen Ry Co 7% conv pf	$3	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Walker Mfg Co conv pf	$3	Oct. 25	Oct. 21
Extra			
Cherry - Burrell Corp (new)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 21
Initial			
General Tire & Rub new	50c	Nov. 10	Oct. 29
Increased			
Broadway Dept Str	60c	Oct. 28	Oct. 18
Irregular			
Interstate Dpt Strs	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Resumed			
Oliver Limited Filters "B"	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Regular			
Alaska Pack Assoc	$2 Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Atlas Plywood	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Bk of Calif, N A	$2.50 Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Bangor Hydro-Elec	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Best & Co	62½c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Brit Cel, Ltd 7% 1st pf	3½% S	1937	....
Broadway Dept Stores pf	$1.25 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Can Invest Fund, Ltd ord shs	5c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do spec shs	5c	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Can Inv Corp, Ltd.	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Champion P & F pf	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
do pf	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Cherry - Burrell Corp (new)	35c Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 21
do pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 21
Cons Oil Corp pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Continental Can	75c Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 22
De Mins, Inc, pf	55c	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Dickey (W S) Clay Mfg Co, $1 non-cum conv pf vtc	$1	Oct. 20	
Fidelity & Deposit of Md	$1 Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 18
Fidelity - Phila Tr Co (Phila, Penna)	$4.50 Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Gen Foods Corp	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Hawaiian Pineapple	50c	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Inters Dp Strs pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Lexington Utilities Co pf	$1.62½ Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Liberty Title & Tr Co (Phila, Pa.)	$1 S	Oct. 23	Oct. 18
Lone Star Gas pf	$6.50 $1.62½ Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Lumbermen's Ins Co (Phila)	$1.75 S	Nov. 15	Oct. 22
Merchants & Mfrs Fire Ins	15c Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Metropolitan Inv	20c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Nash-Kelvina Co	25c ..	Nov. 20	Oct. 30
Oliver United Filters "A"	50c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Pennroad Corp	75c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Pont Huron Suphite & Paper Co non-cum 4% pf	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Proc & Gamble Co	50c Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Rath Packing Co 5% pf	$2.50 S	Nov. 1	Oct. 30
Seasoned Inv Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co	20c Q 25c	Nov. 1 Sep. 25	Oct. 22 Sep. 15
United N J R R & Canal Co	$2.50 Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Warren (Northam) Corp 83 pf	75c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
West Va P&P pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Woolwth (FW) Co	60c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
December	.98¼	.99¼	.97¼	.98	+.00½
May	.99⅝	1.00⅛	.98¼	.98⅜	—.00⅝
July	.93¼	.94	.91¾	.92	—.01
Corn					
December	.53⅜	.60	.53⅛	.58⅛	—.00½
May	.59⅞	.60⅞	.59¼	.59⅜	—.01
July	.61	.61⅜	.60	.60	—.01
Oats					
December	.29½	.29⅝	.29⅛	.29½	+.00¼
May	.30¼	.30¼	.29⅞	.30	+.00⅛
Rye					
December	.72⅜	.73¾	.72½	.72	+.00½
May	.72¼	.72⅝	.71¾	.72	+.00¾

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	13.35	13.35	13.13	13.13	—.11
March	13.63	13.73	13.48	13.48	—.13

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.21	105.21	105.21
1	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	106.15	106.15	106.15
25	3¼s '41	106.15	106.15	106.15
3	3¼s '45-'43	106.13	106.11	106.13
10	3¼s '46-'44	106.9	106.9	106.9
7	4s '54-'44	111.11	111.8	111.11
1	2¾s '47-'45	102.11	102.11	102.11
5	3¼s '56-'46	109.20	109.20	109.20
4	3½s '49-'46	104.24	104.21	104.25
2	4¼s '52-'47	115.16	115.16	115.16
3	2¾s '51-'48	100.13	100.11	100.13
38	2½s '53-'49	97.26	97.23	97.26
17	2¾s '54-'51	99.21	99.18	99.21
45	3s '55-'51	102.20	102.18	102.18
10	2¾s '60-'55	100.9	100.7	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-'42	102.27	102.19	102.27
19	3s '49-'44	102.4	102.1	102.3

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-'39	100.18	100.15	100.18
18	3s '52-'44	102.4	102.2	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
6	Alleghany 5s '44	80	79½	79½
5	Alleghany 5s '49	68½	68	68
10	Alleghany 5s '50 st	33¾	32½	33
42	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103½	103	103¼
22	Am Exp Pr 5s 2030	65	64	64½
13	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102	102¼
4	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
17	Am T & T 3¼s '66	99¾	99⅜	99½
31	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
21	Am T & T 3½s '61	100	99⅝	99¾
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	107	107	107
4	Am W W & E 6s '75	100½	100¼	100¼
15	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103⅜	103¾
10	Ann Arbor 4s '95	48	47½	47½
5	Arm Del 4s '55	92½	92	92
10	AT&SF 4s '95	110	109⅝	109⅝
1	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112	112	112
5	A C Line 1st 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
16	A C Line 4½s '64	79	78½	79
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	Auburn Auto 4½s '39	35¾	35¾	35¾
8	B&O rfg 6s '95	65½	63½	63½
30	B&O 1st 5s '48	98⅛	97¼	98⅛
29	B&O rfg 5s '95	54½	54¼	54½
5	B&O 5s '96P	54¼	53½	53½
19	B&O 5s 2000	53½	52⅝	52¾
19	B&O cv 4½s '60	49½	49½	49½
38	B&O 4s '48	92¾	91⅝	92⅛
8	B&O 4s S W '50	80¾	80⅜	80⅜
5	B&O 4s T C '5 9	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
7	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
41	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101¼	101⅛	101¼
10	Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	92	91	91
5	Boston&Me 5s '67	56½	56¼	56¼
15	BotConMills 6½s '34	10½	9	9¼
4	BotConM 6½s 34ct	9½	9½	9½
4	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	68	68	68
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87½	87½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	88	88	88
10	Brown Shoe 3¾s '38	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	65¼	64½	64½
7	Bush Term 5s '55	40¾	40½	40¾
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	60	60
2	Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112½	112½	112½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112⅜	112⅜
20	Can Pac 5s '54	104½	104¼	104½
32	Can Pac 4s perp	87	86	86
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	104½	104½	104½
2	Cen Foundry 5s '41	80½	80½	80½
5	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
19	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95¼	95	95¼
12	CenPac 5s '60	78	77½	78
17	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107	106¾	107
11	Cen RR N J 5s '87	37½	35½	37
30	Cen RR Ga 5s '87 reg	30	30	30
6	Certain-td5½s '48	60	60	60
26	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2	C & O 4½s '92	117	117	117
6	C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94	94
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	40	40	40
6	C B & rfg 5s '71 A	112⅝	112½	112⅝
30	C B & Q gen 4s '58	109⅜	109	109
1	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
1	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	106½	106½	106½
74	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	157¾	157¾	157¾
1	Chi E Ill 5½s '51 ctf	154¼	154¼	154¼
33	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21¼	21¼
9	Chi I & L 5s '56	8½	8½	8½
46	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13	12¼	13
92	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¾
4	CM&SP 4½s '89c	34⅜	34	34
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	29	29	29
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	13¼	13¼	13
36	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	8¼	7¾	7¾
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13½	13⅜	13⅜
24	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	14	13	13
3	CRI & P 4½s '52A	10½	10½	10½
6	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	9¼	9	9
22	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5	5½
2	C R I & P 4s '88	22½	22	22½
1	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	10¼	10	10¼
7	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	9½	9½	9½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109½	109½	109½
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106½	106½
10	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104½	104⅞
6	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101	100⅞	101
5	Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Cin Un Term 4s '57 C	109½	109½	109½
4	CCC&StL 4½s '77	77	77	77
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103	102½	103
8	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
2	Col F & I 5s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95	94⅞	94⅞
3	Colmbia G 5s 1981	94	93¾	94
104	104	104	104	104
1	Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	97	97	97
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
59	58¼	58½	59	58¼
105	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
101	101	101	101	101
107	107	107	107	107
96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
101¾	101⅞	101¼	101¾	101¼
98½	97¼	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
63½	62½	63½	63½	63½
28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
112¼	112	112½	112½	112½
106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
102½	102	102	102	102
104	104	104	104	104
102¼	102	102	102	102
104¾	104	104	104	104
115¾	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
101¼	101	101	101	101
34	33	33½	34	34
100	100	100	100	100
102	102	102	102	102
104	104	104	104	104
105¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
103¾	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
89	89	89	89	89
100½	99½	99½	99½	99½
34	34	34	34	34
73	73	73	73	73
102¼	102	102	102	102
64¾	64	64¾	64¾	64¾
63½	62½	63½	63½	63½
91	90½	90½	91	91
103	103	103	103	103
102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
36¼	36½	36½	36½	36½
34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
34	33	34	34	34
45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
34	34	34	34	34
92	92	92	92	92
98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
77½	77	77½	77½	77½
106	106	106	106	106
99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100
97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
15	15	15	15	15
105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
103	103	103	103	103
85	84	85	85	85
53	53	53	53	53
106	106	106	106	106
101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
99	98½	98½	98½	98½
108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
76	76	76	76	76
72	72	72	72	72
70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
102	102	102	102	102
100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
68	68	68	68	68
74¾	74½	74½	74¾	74¾
83	82¾	83	83	83
71	71	71	71	71
70¾	70	70	70	70
71¼	70½	71	71	71
74	73½	73½	73½	73½
77	77	77	77	77
74¼	73½	73½	73½	73½
82	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
77	77	77	77	77
107¼	107½	107½	107½	107½
105¾	105⅝	105⅝	105¾	105¾
106	105¾	106	106	106
107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
103	102½	102½	103	103
102	101¾	101¾	102	102
90	89¾	89¾	90	90
118	118	118	118	118
88	88	88	88	88
56	56	56	56	56
68	68	68	68	68
74¾	74½	74½	74¾	74¾
13	13	13	13	13
22	22	22	22	22
11	10⅝	11	11	11
13⅝	13	13	13	13⅜
19	19	19	19	19
11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	20	20	20	20
82	81¾	81¾	82	81¾
77	77	77	77	77
74	73½	73½	74	73½
96	96	96	96	96
93	92¾	92¾	93	93
102	102	102	102	102
104	104	104	104	104
115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
22	22	22	22	22
41	41	41	41	41
101¼	101	101	101	101
103	103	103	103	103
97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
102	102	102	102	102
102	102	102	102	102
102	102	102	102	102

A. F. of L. Is Cool To Pay-Hour Bill; Curbs Are Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

boards to take more authority to themselves than given them by law is anticipated. Experience of the A. F. of L. with National Labor Relations Board is cited, the federation officially charging the board with having usurped powers not given by law.

Boards, it is added, are almost out of reach of the public, are more remote than Congress, and are amenable only to the President who appoints them.

Besides the question of a board's interpretation of the law is the problem of its personnel. What the A. F. of L. considers its unfortunate contacts with the National Labor Relations Board, evidenced in its charges of incompetency voted yesterday, has no doubt helped to formulate its stand on other boards. So the convention declared itself "reluctant to approve the creation of any additional boards or commissions having to do with industrial relations."

The alternative proposed is the fixing of definite wage and hour standards by act of Congress.

Apparently Congress is to be asked by the federation to work out the rates of minimum pay for the various geographical sections and to set up such other mechanisms as to make the minimum wage system work more or less automatically.

On this point there is difference within the federation. Advocates of the plan for Congress to fix minimum wages declare that since only bottom wages would be set, there should be no handicap. Skeptics reply that the definition of requisite wages is so full of intricacies and of such huge consequence that the work can be done adequately only through a board.

Incidentally it is noted that the Government is now developing minimum wages in various industries as applicable to government contracts for supplies amounting to over $10,000. In conformity with the Walsh-Healy Act. Minimums in several industries have been declared. For instance $15 a week has been set in the cotton garment industry. This wage fixing is being done by one board for all industries.

It is also remarked that the Navy has wage boards for regulating the wages of workmen in navy yards. The first wage board was set up by law in 1862, and in 1917, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, instituted the Navy wage board of review. A national board which continues to make recommendations of wage scales to the Secretary of the Navy.

There is also a third group which believes that if the President were to renovate the National Labor Relations Board and to consult organized labor in his appointments, then the new wage boards under the pending measure would probably work out all right.

A. F. of L. Asks Congress To Curb Labor Board; Joins Boycott on Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14—The American Federation of Labor brought to a climax here its steadily mounting dissatisfaction with the way the Wagner Labor Act has been administered, and formally called on the President and Congress yesterday to housecleanthoroughly the relations of the Federal Government to labor.

The convention at the same time voted to join with the British Trades Unions in a boycott of Japanese goods, authorized an appeal to organized workers of other free countries to support this action, and adopted a resolution critical of the proposed wages and hours bill.

Leaders of the Federation broke completely with the majority of the National Labor Relations Board, and their attack on the board's handling of the law, together with that of the resolutions committee which the convention adopted, was the most severe ever witnessed in the labor world.

John P. Frey, secretary of the resolutions committee, charged the board with "having done more during recent months to destroy collective bargaining and to interfere with its progress than all the anti-union forces of the country combined." He demanded the removal of three regional officials of the board for favoring the C. I. O.—Mrs. Elinor Herrick of New York, Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter of San Francisco and Dr. A. Howard Myers of Boston. Mr. Frey is head of the powerful metal trades department of the Federation whose clash with the C. I. O. has been acute.

The resolution adopted by the convention accused the Labor Board of interfering where labor wanted to settle its own disputes, of denying to workers the right to choose whether they will bargain by craft or industrial units, and of attempting to destroy valid labor contracts with employers. It recommended a collecting of evidence on the question, asked Congress to curb the board's power, and called upon the President for "prompt and adequate relief."

Bar 'Exams' Stump Bar, Two Attorneys Admit

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Samuel Leibowitz and Samuel Untermyer, both lawyers of parts, doubt if they could pass the bar examinations today.

"I'd like to know," said Mr. Untermyer, standing before Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins, "whether I or any other member of the bar could pass the bar examinations today."

"I couldn't," said Mr. Leibowitz, prominent criminal lawyer.

"I wouldn't get to first base on the law of trusts, for instance, I've specialized in one kind of law.

"To pass the examinations in all phases of law we'd have to go to college for four years again, and where would we be meanwhile?"

The discussion was about a case in which the two attorneys were arguing licensed foreign physicians should be permitted to practice here without re-examination.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions E. S. T.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla Colombia	62.76	4.78	4:30-10 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	50.25	5.97	8-10:30 p. m.
CPCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.
HJ1ABQ	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
HP5P	Colon, Panama	49.34	6.08	8-10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	New York, N. Y. (NBC)	49.18	6.10	9:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	7-10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.11	5-8 p. m.; mid.-1 a. m.
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	49.10	6.11	7-11 p. m., irreg.
H3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m.-midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8-a. m.-midnight
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
CRCX	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
HJ4ABU	Pereira, Colombia	48.78	6.15	6:30-9 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.72	6.16	3:30-10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
COCW	Havana, Cuba	47.47	6.32	6 p. m.-mid.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sun., 5:45-7:45 p. m. Tues., 9:20-11:20 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6-11:30 p. m.
FO8AA	Papeete, South Pacific	42.25	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11-mid.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
COBZ	Havana, Cuba	33.34	9.00	8 p. m.-mid.
HAT4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.13	Sun., Wed., 7-8 p. m.
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
TGWA	Guatemala City	31.75	9.45	8 p. m.-midnight
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	Nights, irreg'ly
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	2-4:30 a. m.; noon-6; 6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
HJ4ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	7-10 p. m.
ZBW3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-10 a. m. (try 4-7)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregularly
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m.-1 a. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	8:30-8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed. 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 8-9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	31.28	9.59	Noon-7 (or 8) p. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	6-8:30 a. m.
XGRC	Nanking, China	31.28	9.59	5:30-10:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.53	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	6-7:30 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tue., Thur., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3-10:30 p. m.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
COCN	Havana, Cuba	30.35	9.90	7 p. m.-mid.
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.92	Mon., Fri., 7-8:30 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.18	9.94	6-8 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15-8 p. m.; 10-1
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2-4:30; 10:45 a.m.-noon;12:20-3:45; 6:30-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7-11:15 p. m., irreg.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	8-9 a. m.; 3-4; 4:30-5:30 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m. (5 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5-6:30 p. m.
COGF	Matanzas, Cuba	25.41	11.80	8 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:43-10:30 a. m.; 11:20-1 p. m.; 1:40-5:45; 6-7:35 p. m.
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30-4 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 7-9:10 p. m.
KZRM (?)	Manila, P. I.	25.38	11.84	Near 6 a. m.(or 9.57 meg.)
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	7-10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6-7, 10-11 a. m.; Wed. 6-7 a. m.; daily, 4-6 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.53	Sat., 6:45-9 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9:15-noon;4-6 p. m.
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	12:30-1:30; 8-9 a. m.; 3-4; 4:30-5:30 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	2-4:15 a. m.; 5:45-9; 4-6 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	9 a. m.-7 p. m
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8-11:30 a. m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8-9:50 a. m.; 2-2:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6-11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	19.65	15.27	1-6 p. m.; 8-mid.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6-8 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7-9 a. m.
GSP	Daventry England	19.60	15.31	4-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	11 a. m.-9 p. m.
DJP	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
W2XE	New York, (CBS)	16.89	17.76	6:30-8 p. m
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17.77	7:30-10:30 a. m., except Wed.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m.-9 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.82	16.18	2-4:15 a. m.; 5:45-9; 9:15-noon; 12:30-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	13.94	21.52	7:30-10 a. m.
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	5:45-9; 9:15-10:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	4:45-7 a. m.

C. I. O. Gives Contract Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

Lewis organization pledged itself to a legislative and economic program "whose basic feature is that each worker has a right to a job and must be guaranteed security of employment."

"The C. I. O. therefore proposes federal legislation licensing all business enterprises in interstate commerce, each business unit being required to comply with a code protecting the rights of labor guaranteed under United States law," the platform declares: "The federal wage and hour legislation should assure absorption by particular industries of workers in such industries and guarantee a minimum wage."

The platform also calls on the Federal Government to appropriate sufficient funds to continue the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration to assure a worker a job if he needs it, or if he is discharged or laid off and insists social security legislation be amended along several lines.

One of the planks calls for the broadening and accelerating of the old-age insurance system, another for extension of unemployment compensation to include workers who are unemployed for any legitimate reason, and a third for a complete health program, including "adequate cash and medical benefits," urging that it be extended to include agricultural, marine and domestic workers.

Labor Board Attacked

The conference voted an attack on the National Labor Relations Board, following hardly more than a month after an attack on the same board by the A. F. of L. executive council. The latter accused the board of favoring the C. I. O., while the C. I. O. report makes just the reverse charge, declaring that "the organization of workers along industrial lines involves the very existence of labor." Nevertheless, it declares, the board has allowed A. F. of L. leaders "to carve out their innumerable crafts" in the automotive and steel industries where "the overwhelming number of employees" want industrial unionism. Like the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. holds that recent decisions of the board "are in contradiction and defiance of the policy of the National Labor Relations Act."

Resolutions adopted call for state labor relations boards and declare the C. I. O. "recognizes the community of economic interest between industrial workers and farmers."

Each relies upon the other for its substantial domestic market, and, one resolution declares, "a balanced and permanent prosperity of our nation depends upon maintaining the consuming power of both groups."

"Farmers and farm workers are entitled to their fair share in the national income," it adds. Legislation seeking to stabilize farm prices at not less than cost of production will have the hearty support of the C. I. O."

Other resolutions adopted involve grievances of labor. One recites the story of the Memorial Day "massacre" in which 10 Chicago steel workers were filled. Characterizing it "a display of unreasoning brutality, recorded beyond argument by news reels," it condemns the conduct of the Chicago police and "the silence of Government officials" as "a gravely disturbing omen," and calls on the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to investigate these alleged violations of the bill of rights, not only in the Chicago incident, but in "the organized vigilante movement." It asks the Senate committee to investigate the attitude of big manufacturers regarding organized labor and to enquire into the Johnstown (Penna.) Citizens' Committee and the New York waterfront situation.

Grievances Voiced

Another, related to this, charges "there is being developed with speed and skill an organized vigilante movement throughout the country, actively to combat labor and to deprive labor of its civil rights." Still another protests alleged inaction by New York police in "numerous assaults on the New York water front by thugs, armed with steel cargo hooks, on workers for the C. I. O. maritime committee." This resolution directly names Joseph P. Ryan, head of the rival A. F. of L. union, as engineering the attacks.

Two Papers Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—The price of two Philadelphia morning newspapers, the Inquirer and the Record, has been raised to three cents outside Greater Philadelphia. The two-cent price continues in force in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties in Pennsylvania; Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties in New Jersey, and New Castle county in Delaware.

Toriés' Exile From Office Seen Lengthening in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Decisively repulsed in its attempt to recapture its stronghold in Ontario, the Conservative Party now stands without governmental power in Canada and with no prospect of regaining the dominant position it occupied only eight years ago.

At that time there was a Conservative Government in Otaawa led by R. B. Bennett. There were Conservative administrations in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Today there is not one Conservative administration in the Dominion.

The flux of business conditions must be regarded as one of the main causes of the party's reverses in recent years. Conservatives either were in power or took office when the depression settled on the country. Increased expenses of government and reduced revenue gave the opposition ammunition. The Tories were swept out of power in a scramble to change pilots.

Political Sales Point

Times have improved and once more the public associates Liberal administrations with prosperity. The Conservatives argue that it was not government but a business cycle which was responsible for the upswing, but their opponents have a political sales point as powerful as the one they stressed in 1935 to drive the Conservatives from Ottawa.

While it is true that rising relief costs and a depressed marked imposed burdens on the Conservative administrations that they could not shake, the blame for the party's defeat lay partly within the organization.

In Ottawa Mr. Bennett gave sound, at times brilliant, leadership to the government with his astute financing and his "blasting" of new markets for Canadian goods, especially within the Empire. At the council tables of the British Commonwealth he won for Canada new recognition and privileges as a member nation. But under his leadership the party long failed to see the portents of the new day in government in which the administration would be asked to go into the business of relief on a large scale, assume a greater share of the burden of social services and to take the initiative in the establishment of unemployment insurance and similar institutions for the protection of wage earners.

"Little New Deal"

When Mr. Bennett did look south and see what was happening it was too late to draft sound, durable legislation. His "little new deal," passed in 1935 on the eve of a general election, was jettisoned by the Privy Council not long after it was passed.

Looking at the more recent failure of the Conservative Party in Ontario, long recognized as the most Tory-minded province of the Dominion, there can be found signs which point to the causes of the disintegration of the national organization.

There was in Ontario a lack of vigorous leadership. Earl Rowe, provincial chieftain, showed himself to be sound on many points and a fair-dealing and courageous political opponent. But he failed to provide the sort of amalgam applied by Premier Mitchell Hepburn to weld the Liberal Party as a strong effective political force. There was, too, in the Tory ranks, lack of unity which made it difficult to evolve and hold to a clear-cut policy. Three years in the opposition benches of the legislature failed to produce either the leadership or the policies which were necessary to command support of Ontario voters.

The same judgment may be made of the national party which finds itself today in a position analogous to that of the Republicans in the United States. Because it has been on the defensive, the Conservative Party has failed to keep pace, as an organization, with the times.

Compared to G. O. P.

While the Government has been grappling with social problems arising from relief, the rise of the labor unions and kindred questions, under conditions which are increasingly favorable, the Conservative Party has been without the impulse to modernize its policies. The party has never had a definite labor policy; it has not evolved one during the past few years. Its attitude to labor is indicative of the intellectual inaction which has gripped the organization.

There are veteran Tories who would welcome a return to what they consider the eternal political verities—the time-honored policies which swept the party to power in the days of John A. Macdonald. They feel that in the support of a modified protection policy, Imperial unity and "progressive democracy" lies the secret of a strong party and a successful march on Ottawa.

Would Recast Party

But there are other factions who would entirely recast the party to appeal to voters out of patience with both old line organizations. W. D. Herridge has been mentioned as the leader of such a group. His recent speech in Halifax warning Canadians of the dangers of fascism and avowing his support of democracy, British-style, was taken by observers to stamp him as the keynoter for a so-called progressive section within the party.

At a caucus of federal members held in August, Mr. Bennett was reaffirmed as leader. But before another general election comes he will be 70. It is likely that a new leader, a younger man, will lead the party at the next election.

One of the greatest weaknesses of the party since its defeat in Ottawa and before has been the lack of organization. Years without patronage and successive reverses on all political fronts have damaged morale and broken down the smaller units which make an efficient party organization. This lack of unity was evident in Ontario when the party made its unsuccessful bid for power. At present there is no concerted reorganization in operation despite the fact that the federal caucus appointed a committee and strongly urged that repair work be started at once.

In the meantime Liberal administrations throughout Canada continue to entrench themselves. This year they have been returned in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Last year in Manitoba a Liberal government went back with slight losses.

The forecast is uncertain for the party which for many years has been a strong and at many times a dominant force in the political affairs of the Dominion.

Texan Elected President Of U. S. Port Officials

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)—Finley W. Parker, vice-president and manager of the Galveston, Texas, Wharf Co., was elected president of the American Association of Port Authorities today.

George W. Osgood of Tacoma, Wash., and Col. Eli J. Amer of Los Angeles, Calif., were named vice-presidents.

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309 Grant Street GA. 1222

BUFFALO (Continued)

USCHOLD'S, Inc.
1543-45 Hertel Ave. Pa. 4800
Exclusive Distributors
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

CORTLAND

First National Bank of Cortland
CORTLAND, N. Y.
Ask About Our Convenient Checking Accounts
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

CORTLAND—HOMER

Lumber and Building Supplies
65 Years Serving Cortland County
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone 52 Homer, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Gosper - Kelly Co., Inc.
160 North Main St. Elmira, N. Y.
Shoes and Hosiery

HUDSON SHOE CO.
114 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
Quality Footwear for Men and Women
FLORSHEIM TAYLOR-MADE STACY-ADAMS WINCHELL
FLORSHEIM PEACOCK MATRIX GRAY FLEX

GLOVERSVILLE

Martin & Naylor Co.
APPAREL
for Women, Misses and Children

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

Birdseye Frosted Foods
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090-2091

WAYSIDE Furniture Store
"Quality Furniture—Low Prices"
280 South Main Street
Gloversville, N. Y.
Home of
MONARCH FOODS
see it in glass—buy it in tin.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Johnstown Gloversville

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker St. Phone 2130

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

It's Time to Buy
WINTER COATS
at
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
Jamestown's Big Department Store

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD Ri 2946

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies Shoes for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2064

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed and Fri. Evenings

ALICE A. REIF
MOJUD HOSIERY
All-Wool Sweaters and Skirts
House Coats—Slips—Nighties
Formfit Foundation Garments
3108 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 8159

Kenmore Haberdashery
INCORPORATED
2874 Delaware Ave.
PHONE DE. 0483 OPEN EVENINGS
Men's and Boys' Apparel at Popular Prices
Rugby Sweaters, Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Hose

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2068
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
1936 Palmer Ave., Larchmont

The Candy Box
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1033-A PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
Kitchen-Proved Refrigerator brings a new standard of refigerator value
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
Radio Repairing—Oil Burning Service
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Very Special
Fur Trimmed Coats
with Silver Fox
95.00
Sizes 12 to 40
with Persian
55.00
Sizes 12 to 20
BOULEVARD SHOP
151-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL FL. 9-2734

Watches Waterman's Pens
K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler *Optician*
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
41-47 Main Street Ind. 3-6226

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere.
No job too big or too small.
Nassau Blvd and 232 St. Tel. Bayside 9-8436

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

Irvington
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bou. 8-4700 72-20 AUSTIN ST.

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Authorized Ford Dealers
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6662

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Vir. 7-0623 82-66 Austin St.
KEW STATION RESTAURANT
Homemade Muffins, Pies and Cake
Luncheon 35c and 40c
Dinner 55c and 75c
Sunday Dinner 1-9, Starting Nov. 14

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front St. Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation

Van Roon's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, Lily of France, Le Gant, Munsingwear, Hosiery, Barbizon Lingerie
Hempstead—7A Main Street
Lynbrook Freeport
25 Atlantic Ave. 90 So. Main Street

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO. INC.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIANS
OIL BURNERS
REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHING MACHINES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

J. WINKENBACH
Groceries and Delicatessen
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Open Holidays Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
102 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp 7834

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4326

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Let RUBIN
Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Special on Wear-ever Aluminum
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

JAMAICA

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

BETTY'S ACCESSORIES
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags
Lingerie
3563 82nd Street Near Polk Ave.

DULION'S HOME COOKING
Luncheon Dinner Sundays
25c and up 50c and 65c 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
A Whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE., COR. 83RD ST.
Red Cross Shoes
For Women
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fittings

CINCOTTA & SON
Grocers and Fruiterers
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MONARCH FINE FOODS
80-17 Northern Blvd. Newtown 9-9844

RODERICK'S
Sales RADIO *Service*
PROMPT SERVICE
HAvemeyer 9-5555-6 37-41 82nd St.

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 9-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4338
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
97 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook N Y
Telephone Lynbrook 0472

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

Planning a Hallowe'en Party
You will find just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors and Prizes to make your party a success at
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 837

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
Patchogue and Bayport
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel Patchogue 1066 Bayport 317

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephone { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

QUEENS VILLAGE

Wm. E. Winkelman, O. D.
• *Optometrist* •
By appointment only.
Tel. Missouri 7-1071
94-45 Springfield Boulevard
(One block north from Jamaica Ave.)
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9906

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Hats, $1.95
PHILECE GOWNS
Queens Theatre Building
Queens Village, N. Y.

Selby's Dress Shop
Smart Dresses for Less Money
214-77 JAMAICA AVE.
Tel. Hollis 5-3576-W Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CABANA
Luxuriously soft suede.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905
115-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1752
X-RAY FITTING

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich. brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0858

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

"blue coal"—Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
AURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360
"No connection with any other store"

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
Caterers
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
98-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4091

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind. We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-9219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

"LIPSCHUTZ"
STATIONERS
Stationery, Toys, Greeting Cards
Everything for the
HALLOWE'EN PARTY
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Neighborhood Market
Fruits
Vegetables — Groceries
Thursdays we specialize in HOME-MADE ITALIAN SPAGHETTI SAUCE
8554 118th Street Vir. 7-0170

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
11609 JAMAICA AVE.
For prompt delivery phone Vir. 7-6961

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

MEN'S WEAR
Ready for Your Approval
Our New Line of
Gent's Furnishings and Hats
Plesser & Sons
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

For PHOTOGRAPHS
see
WOODHAVEN ART STUDIO
89-22 Jamaica Ave. at 90th St.
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-5506
Excellent Copies Made From Old Photographs or Snapshots
FINE FRAMING—PROPERLY DONE

Riverhead-Southampton

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Silverware — Glassware
Repairing and Remodeling
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

ROCKVILLE CENTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

Join Our Circulating Library, where you will find the Outstanding Books of the Season.
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 438

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

Congratulating The Hoover Company on Their New Model 25 Cleaning Ensemble
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK at GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8762
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

ST. ALBANS
Ford WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton
Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK (Continued)

Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

"Ethel Black Smith"
230 So. Fulton Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
The same exclusive styles and high quality at our original price of
$1.95

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

DRESSES—$6.95, $19.95
COATS and 3 P. SUITS
10.95, 69.50
NADEL'S
41 South Fourth Ave.
OPEN THURS. and SAT. EVENINGS

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for

CORONA PORTABLES

Lore'Anne
HAT SHOPPE, Inc.
A complete display of exclusive models of our original creation.
45 Prospect Avenue Oakwood 4974

James D. Rough Edith C. Barietta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

NEWBURGH
Sinclair Super Flame
Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

KENDALL OIL — SUNOCO — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 861 North Ave.

Perennials—Bulbs

Darwin Tulips
Hyacinths
Daffodils, etc.
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
TEL. LARCH. 81

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes Famous Makes
$3.95—$6.95
Values up to 18.50
Sizes 3 to 10—Width AAA-C
N. R. 4003 40 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (near Huguenot)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON 35-.65
DINNER 65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER 85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Oriental & Domestic Rugs
We buy, sell, clean and repair.
CASPARIAN'S Oriental Rug Shop
N. R. 5965
706 North Ave., New Rochelle
NEW ROCHELLE 2320

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, INC.
PERMANENT WAVER
374 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Near Lockwood Ave.

LOOK YOUR BEST IN A HAT from KAYE'S
Custom-made—Ready-to-wear
77 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor
SCHROEDER BROS.
GROCERIES
1597 FLATBUSH AVE. MA. 6-7620
Corner Avenue "H"

Manhattan
SIDNEY S. BENDICK
Life Insurance—Annuities
Estates and Trusts
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO INSURE YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE?
NO OBLIGATION FOR INFORMATION
225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Room 2107
Tel. Penn 6-2490
WITH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BUSINESS INSURANCE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Manhattan (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Two DRESSES *Steps* AND *Down* HATS
Stylists with recommendations for your particular type.
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
FOR THE BUSY SHOPPER
52½ W. 52nd Street Eld. 5-7089

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Meat, fish, groceries, fresh vegetables and fruit, and dairy products. Daily specials, week-end specials.
Free Delivery Service in Westchester County
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WHITE PLAINS 10200

A Winning Line-up for Football Weather
SPORTS COATS, $15.95 up.
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UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
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If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
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"Wearing daringly Casual Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
We Also Specialize in "Teen-Age" Hats That Are Different.
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RADIO Repairs
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By Expert Service Men
Nominal Charges
RAY KLINE INC.
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THE Old Curiosity Shop
90 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
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HAT SHOP
A New Shop With a New Policy
Exclusive Millinery at a Popular Price
ALL HATS $2.95
Open Saturday Eve. till 9 P. M.
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Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

FALL DRESSES
From $16.95
SPORTSWEAR
Skirts—Sweaters—Belts
E. H. TIMM 23 No. Broadway

LAST WEEK!
of our
37th ANNIVERSARY SALE
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to this advertising in The Christian Science Monitor,

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hanny in Chicago Herald and Examiner
The Hope That Springs Eternal

—Finley in Pasadena Post
Back-Seat Driver Would Help

—Doyle in Philadelphia Record
"He Who Chases Two Hares Catches Neither"

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
One Column Too Many

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
The New Refugees of War

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Those That Sold . . . Doves'

The Fourth Gospel provides us with a familiar and dramatic account of how, at the outset of his ministry, Christ Jesus carried out what is generally called his first cleansing of the temple," taking active steps to put a stop to the bargaining and disputation which he found going on at the very doors of the sanctuary.

Among those who had erected their stalls in the temple court were "those that sold . . . doves" (John 2:14); and their trade was suggested, if not necessitated, by the fact that on certain specified occasions the Mosaic law demanded the offering of a dove or doves (see Lev. 12:6-8); and it was natural that those who wished to fulfill this regulation should purchase these birds in the vicinity of the temple, where they were to be offered.

Thus Jesus did not condemn the selling or the purchase of doves—which Joseph and Mary had offered on his own behalf when he was a child (Luke 2:24)—though he refused to see this trading going on virtually within the doors of "his Father's house" (cf. John 2:16).

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Informal Board Meetings

Question: It has been the practice for some years for our Board to settle questions which may arise between regular Board meetings, by getting together a quorum of the Board and holding a meeting. It may be that only three members of the five that comprise the Board can be found—the other two are not notified and know nothing of the matters that are thus settled. Sometimes the questions are emergency ones, but often they are not; and the decisions made in this hurried way are not always wise ones.

Will you tell us the correct procedure? We would follow it if we knew it.

Answer: The practice is not sound if it means that the absentees could have attended if properly notified. A meeting of a board is not legal unless a quorum is present after notice to all members. Notice by mail or by telephone to the established place of residence of the members is considered due notice. Absence of a member from the city would not invalidate such notice, and a meeting could be properly held, if a quorum is present.

Important action should not be taken at a meeting for which it is impossible to give due notice to all members. In an emergency, if it is impossible to give due notice to all members and have a legal meeting, the members available might approve certain action, submitting the action for ratification later at a properly called meeting. If as many as three on a board of five agree to the action, ratification would be assured. It should be remembered that it is permissible for an absentee to move reconsideration. If, on a board of five, there should be two absentees, if they oppose action previously taken, by securing the support of another member they could reverse the action at a later meeting.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This little "Lighter Vein" item was clipped from a recent issue of The Etude, and was entitled: "How They Felt."

"XYX ABC DEXYCFGC HBIJ DFK LCCMYFN JBCF KIE HDFN?"

"KCH, ABCK OCNDF LCCMYFN LIP ABCYP BDAH."

A Phonetic Rebus

This phonetic rebus, calling for a 6-letter word, is shared by a Brookline, Mass., reader. Those who have followed the "Fun With Synonyms," and who know their phonetics, should find it easy to guess the 6-letter word represented and described below:

A
O promise me that some day you will be;
An open declaration that you own;
Perhaps confession or admission's best.
These synonyms will help you pass the test.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

D E G I I N T

How Many Stamps?

Of 240 stamps that John and William collected, John collected 3 times as many as William. How many stamps did each collect?

Fun With Similes

As usual, the first item on the list has been checked correctly. Try matching the others:

1	simple as	doves	
2	gray as	weather	
3	fresh as	A.B.C.	1
4	slender as	cold molasses	
5	hard as	smoke	
6	upright as	October skies	
7	harmless as	a reed	
8	slow as	a lark	
9	uncertain as	the cedar	
10	blue as	granite	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Soap Bubble Parties

Blowing soap bubbles may be an old-fashioned pastime, but it is still lots of fun, especially for children. First, a long substantial table should be used, and, of course, it should be adequately protected. Planks placed across wooden horses are ideal. Goal posts may be set up at each end by placing lead pencils in empty wooden spools.

Teams should be chosen and points awarded for the players who can blow bubbles between the goal posts. With the players evenly divided, each might be given three trials and the prize would be awarded the winning team.

There can also be contests for blowing the largest bubbles, for blowing and detaching the greatest number of bubbles at "one filling," and for bouncing a bubble on the pipe the greatest number of times without breaking it.—Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

The Expert

Honore de Balzac liked to believe that he was an expert at reading character in handwriting.

One day an elderly woman brought him a little boy's notebook, and asked him for an opinion of the child's possibilities. Balzac carefully examined the scrawly, untidy writing.

"Are you the boy's mother?" he finally asked.

"No."

"Some other relative?" he insisted.

"None at all," the woman replied.

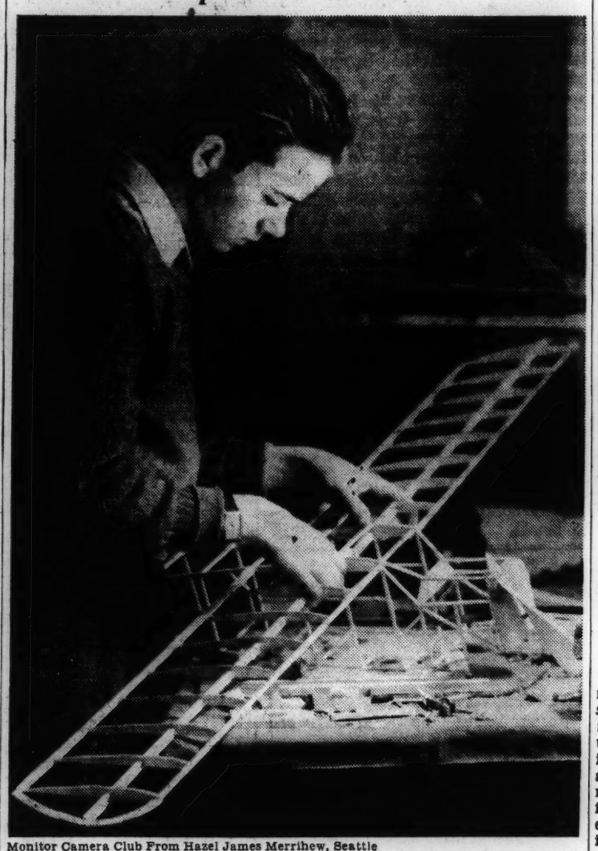
"Then I will give you my frank opinion," Balzac exclaimed. "This child is slovenly and probably stupid. I fear that he will never amount to anything."

"But, master," the woman cried, cackling with laughter, "that notebook was your very own when you were a little boy in school!"

Quotation for Today

REFLECT upon your present blessings—of which every man has many—not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—CHARLES DICKENS.

Airplane Enthusiast



Monitor Camera Club From Hazel James Merrihew, Seattle

Odds and Ends

Tremendous Waste

New York City collects about 23,000,000 cubic yards of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and waste annually.

World In Itself

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, among its various attractions has three rivers, two lakes, and one sea.

In Lighter Vein

Their Loss, His Gain

"There's a man who succeeds where others fail!"

"Really?"

"Yes, he's a bankruptcy lawyer."

The Better Pleader

At a meeting of church dignitaries a tramp accosted a group of churchmen and asked for aid.

"No," one of them told him, "I'm afraid we can't help you. But you see that big man over there?" he added, pointing to another clergyman. "Well, he's our youngest bishop, and he's a very generous man. You might try him."

The tramp approached the young bishop confidently. The others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprise come over the tramp's face. The bishop was talking eagerly. The tramp looked troubled. And then they saw something pass from one hand to the other.

The tramp tried to slink past the group without speaking, but one of them called to him: "Well, did you get something from our young bishop?"

The tramp grinned sheepishly. "No," he admitted, "I gave him a dollar for his new cathedral!"

The Language of Trade

"I'm asking for more electricity over here, do you understand?"

"Yes, ma'am, more power to you."

The Originator

Q. "Who invented the jig-saw puzzle?"

A. "A butcher who dropped a five-dollar bill by mistake into a meat-chopping machine."—Montreal Star.

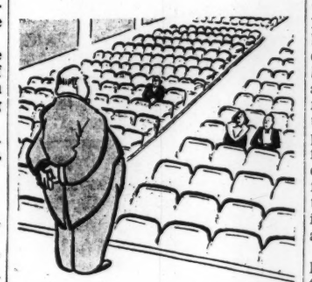
Hot Friends?

Housewife: "Just because I gave you a lunch the other day, that's no reason why you should send all your friends here."

Tramp: "Lady, they weren't my friends."—Boston Transcript.

Cured?

"Yeah," said the sophomore, "when I came here I was pretty conceited, but they knocked all that out of me— and now I'm perhaps the most popular fellow in college."



—Liverpool Express

"If the remainder of the audience would care to step up on the stage, perhaps we could arrange a game of bridge."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Mirror Place Mats

A young woman is earning extra money from the sale, through gift-shops, of her unusual mirror place mats for the luncheon table. She uses rectangular pieces of mirror 6x8 inches. On the under side she glues a piece of felt the same size as mirror to protect a polished table surface from scratches. Round the edges of the mirror she fastens (using a glass cement) narrow bias strips of glazed chintz in bright colors. This binding takes care of the sharp edges of the mirror and makes the place mats more decorative.

These mirror place mats are different and attractive reflectors for the luncheon table. They are sold in sets of 3, 4, and 6, and bring 50 cents a mat.—Dorothy E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Praise From a High Source

The "Daily Features Page" to me
Is reading well worth while;
One item gives me serious thought,
Another makes me smile.

"In Lighter Vein," and Bible Facts."
"Quotation for Today,"
All serve to ventilate the mind
And smooth the rugged way.

The "Odds and Ends" and "Party Fun,"
"The Daily Anecdote,"
"The Puzzle Corner," "Brevities,"
Still have my hearty vote.

The "Daily Features Page" to me
Means humor, wisdom, zest;
Of all the pages that I read
I like it much the best.

—Grenville Kleiser.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Man Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

On a shady street in a western town you may pass a comfortable home which is being paid for month by month. Little children leave it each morning for school, and a happy mother sings as she goes about her household tasks. The father is a respected citizen of the town and a valued worker in his place of business. Not one of the family except him knows how very different life now might have been for all. An aged uncle, not now with them, once knew; and a woman, who is the manager of a growing firm, also knows.

Ten years ago this father was obliged to confess that he had been falsifying accounts and defrauding his firm for months. His was the familiar story of a family living beyond its income, of poor management of expenditures, and of an intention to "put it all back" before being discovered.

Thinking of the man's value to the business, of his past months of faithful service, of his wife and baby, this manager decided to help instead of expose the man. She talked the matter over with the offender, who well knew that a word from her, supported by the proofs she held, would mean arrest and conviction. Miss D—— outlined her plan. He must confess to his uncle, his former guardian. If this wealthy uncle would lend him the amount sufficient to make good the firm's loss, she herself would go security for the note. After this was adjusted she aided the employee in a careful account of his income and expenditures and required a regular monthly payment to the uncle.

She found that these were the man's first lessons in thrift. Self respect returned, as did pride and increased business acumen and foresight. The man, the family, the business were all bettered, and the manager knows that her time and efforts have been well repaid.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: If it isn't a resort town, you can guess the population by figuring about 300 people to the dinner jacket.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: An old-timer is a fellow who remembers the one-man auto top it took six men and a little boy to manipulate.

Mobile Register: If the trend to lighter trains and heavier buses continues, soon the trains will be stopping for grade crossings.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Car Dusting

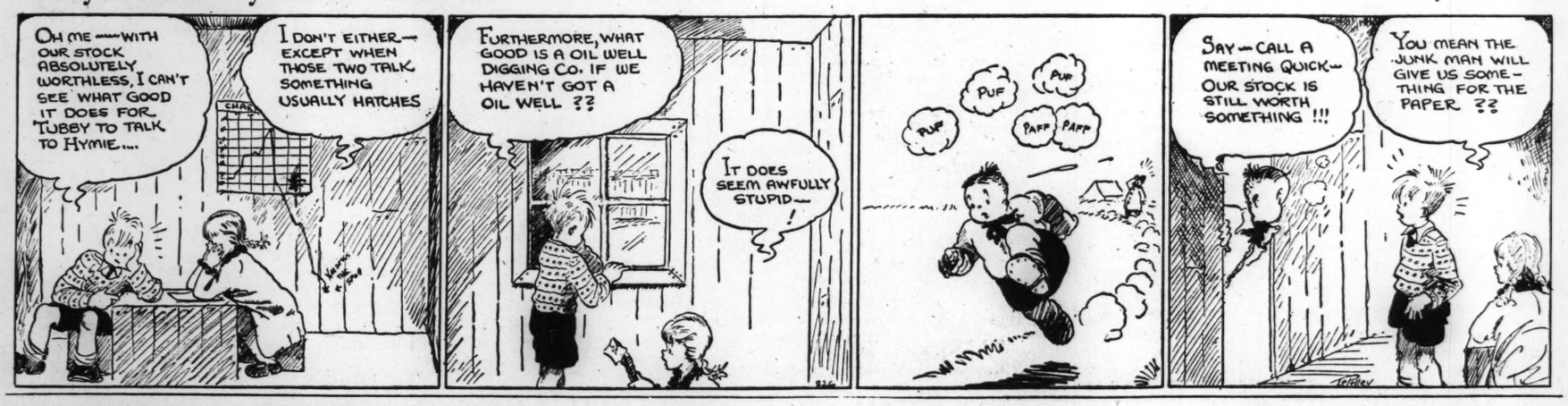
Your car may be quickly dusted without soiling hands or clothing, and without back-bending, by using a fluffy dry mop with the regulation 4¼-foot handle. There is no occasion for touching the duster with one's hands, even in shaking the dust from the mop; and difficult corners and the top of the cars are more easily reached than with a cloth.—Mrs. E. C. S., Kirkwood, Mo

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Did the audience show any feeling when you sang?"
"Yes, they began feeling for their hats."
A Phonetic Rebus: A vowel (avowal).
Letter Juggling: Editing, dieting, ignited.
How Many Stamps?: John had 180; William 60.
Fun With Similes: Simple as A. B. C.; gray as smoke; fresh as a lark; slender as a reed; hard as granite; upright as the cedar; harmless as doves; slow as cold molasses; uncertain as weather; blue as October skies.

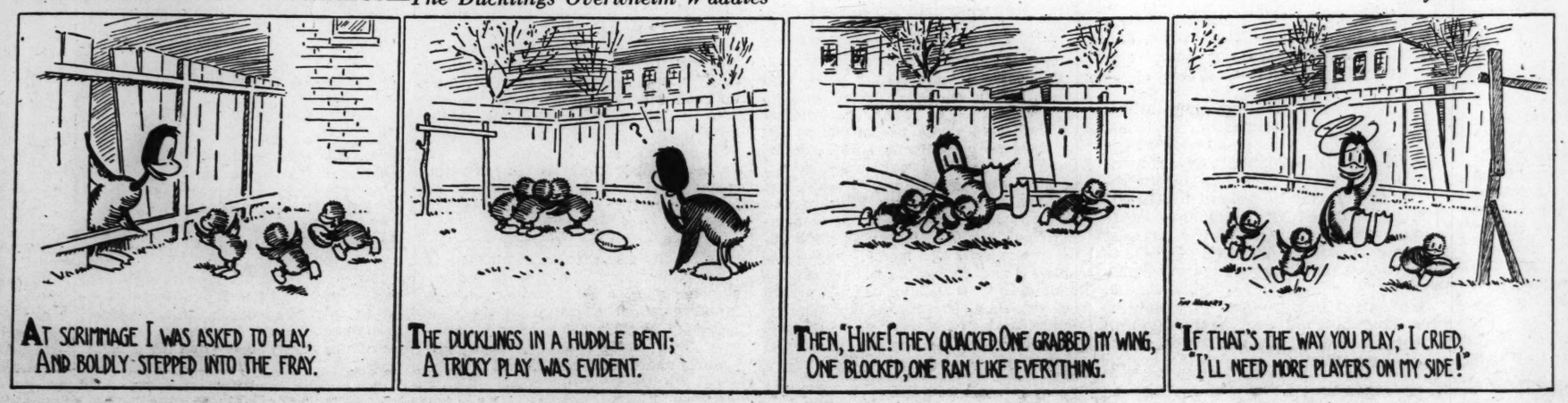
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good News*

By LE PELLEY


OH ME — WITH OUR STOCK ABSOLUTELY WORTHLESS, I CAN'T SEE WHAT GOOD IT DOES FOR TUBBY TO TALK TO HYMIE....
I DON'T EITHER — EXCEPT WHEN THOSE TWO TALK SOMETHING USUALLY HATCHES
FURTHERMORE, WHAT GOOD IS A OIL WELL DIGGING CO. IF WE HAVEN'T GOT A OIL WELL ??
IT DOES SEEM AWFULLY STUPID —
PUF
PAFF
SAY — CALL A MEETING QUICK — OUR STOCK IS STILL WORTH SOMETHING !!!
YOU MEAN THE JUNK MAN WILL GIVE US SOMETHING FOR THE PAPER ??

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Overwhelm Waddles*

By THE HAGERS


AT SCRIMMAGE I WAS ASKED TO PLAY,
AND BOLDLY STEPPED INTO THE FRAY.
THE DUCKLINGS IN A HUDDLE BENT;
A TRICKY PLAY WAS EVIDENT.
THEN, "HIKE!" THEY QUACKED. ONE GRABBED MY WING,
ONE BLOCKED, ONE RAN LIKE EVERYTHING.
"IF THAT'S THE WAY YOU PLAY," I CRIED,
"I'LL NEED MORE PLAYERS ON MY SIDE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Retreat to London

MORE than wit spices the observation that Britain in any war wins not more than one battle—the last one. In the war of soft answers over Italian intervention in Spain's internecine strife British policy appears to have been directed toward postponing victory until the last possible moment.

The retreat from the Franco-British demand for a three-power conference with Italy on "volunteers" in Spain was what anyone might have expected, had not the French and British foreign offices learned from their experience in the Mediterranean "piracy" crisis that they could talk loud enough to be heard and heeded even by dictators.

Mediterranean piracy was not, of course, the same question as foreign intervention in Spain. It may have had the same object—to make certain the victory of the fascistic rebels. But for Britain, and indeed for France, it had connotations of practical national interest in empire life lines. It was more against a threat to these interests, than against threats to democracy in Spain, that the Franco-British line was drawn. And the totalitarian governments were shrewd enough to perceive at just what point Britain's "thus far and no farther" was to be taken seriously.

They also have been shrewd enough to assess with what determination or lack of it British policy was pressing for a three-power conference. French and British spokesmen had put themselves on record as opposed to Italian and German suggestions that withdrawal of volunteers from Spain should be left to the London Non-intervention Committee. Nevertheless, it is to the procrastinations of that committee that the question has now been intrusted.

This diplomatic retreat should not be hastily attributed to "differences" between France and Britain, though reports from London mention these as possible. More probable is the explanation that the British wish to avoid future charges of irregularity by abiding by the processes laid down in the original non-intervention agreement. But the sending of British and French warships to protect the Spanish island of Minorca against seizure by any third power during Spain's civil slaughter should not be overlooked by any observer trying to piece together the puzzle of European foreign policies.

Again a threat has arisen against empire life lines. And again other considerations apparently must wait. Whether this threat is a red herring being used to draw Britain and France off the trail of genuine non-intervention may be a question. But it is the sort of question that nations dependent on their sea routes cannot gamble with. So once again the navies of Europe's two big democracies stick out their horns in the Mediterranean, while statesmen in Paris and London draw theirs in.

The result must be highly satisfactory to Il Duce. For the moment his volunteers in Spain can go on helping to defeat the Spanish Loyalists, and that seems to be what counts in Rome. If withdrawal of Italian troops can be postponed long enough, while yet France can be dissuaded from balancing the Italian aid to General Franco by French aid to the Valencia Government, Premier Mussolini will emerge triumphant from his Spanish adventure while conferences still talk.

Yet, strangely delay appears not wholly to displease the British Government. British leaders, rightly or wrongly—and Captain Liddell Hart, British strategist, is one who thinks they are taking a big risk—act as if they believed that when it comes to ending the Spanish war, Britain need not be among the losers.

Authentic Capitalism

THOSE at the bankers convention in Boston who expected to hear from Dr. Glenn Frank, Republican, a blast of unrelieved criticism of the New Deal, were disappointed. He did, to be sure, inveigh against "deluded liberals" who would upset the checks and balances of the American system and centralize all power in Washington. But a portion of his shafts were loosed in another direction—at what he termed "false capitalism."

"False capitalism," as he described it, is business without courage or social outlook. Afraid to venture, it wants profits guaranteed for it, perhaps by some sort of business-man's NRA. It would fix prices, and usually fix them upward. It would stifle competition, thus sheltering the weakest industrial units.

In contrast he defined authentic capitalism as that which asks no one, not even the government, to underwrite its profits. It is flexible about prices. It cries for neither private monopoly nor public coddling. Through efficiency alone it competes, and it knows that it must serve social ends as well as the profit-motive, to justify its existence.

Dr. Frank declared responsible leadership must create a passion for the authentic brand of capitalism. He would say that business men must come to realize enthusiastically that they are serving the nation when they fashion a going concern which furnishes society with goods reasonably priced, and labor with honest pay and respectable hours.

It would be interesting to know how many of the bankers will try to give effect to that ideal. They will shortly be back behind their polished desks, conferring with business leaders in their communities. Their diagnosis and counsel on "what's wrong with business" can carry real weight. They have the opportunity to point the difference between true and false capitalism. They can paint the long-range objectives, and they can warn of what they have discovered even in their own line of trade, that unless private enterprise sets its house in order, government steps in to correct matters itself, with ever increasing controls.

Literary Homespun

NOTWITHSTANDING the migration from the country to the cities, many of America's literary loyalties still have their roots deep in the soil and the writers close to it.

Of this another new shrine bears witness. Recently the boyhood home of James Whitcomb Riley, Hoosier poet, at Greenfield, Indiana, was opened to the public. Many did not even await the formal ceremony, for 3000 visitors have thronged to see it from all but four states and several foreign countries since it was restored last May. In the rambling two-story house is preserved the flavor of the poet's boyhood, even if the present weatherboarded kitchen is the only part remaining of the log cabin in which he was born. Visitors rejoice that the restoration has a "lived-in," not museum, look. They can identify the "rafter room, an' cubby-hole, an' press, an' chimbly-flue."

The Riley restoration comes less than a year after the St. Louis home in which Eugene Field was born became a museum in memory of the "Children's Poet" of America. This summer, too, the little house in Westerville, Ohio, where Benjamin R. Hanby wrote "Darling Nellie Gray" in 1855, was restored and opened to the public.

Richer is the world for all such shrines, however humble. Though literary forms and tastes change, the simple charm with which everyday things were invested by such writers as Riley and Field (and by Edgar W. [Ed] Howe, "the sage of Potato Hill," Atchison, Kansas, who has just passed on) makes their homespun works stir responsive chords today. Much of what they wrote was sentimental and conventional, but it had qualities of sincerity and serenity, with something of that universality which keeps the loftiest, or the humblest, literature alive.

Doubling Up on the Taxpayer

RENEWED agitation on the part of the American Industries Committee for the abolition of the federal tax on gasoline calls attention once more to the overlapping of taxation fields and the duplication of taxes which often works a material hardship. Obviously some correction is needed, and a line must be drawn if the spread of this duplication is to be halted and the tax load kept from growing out of all proportion to capital values.

No laws now prevent this doubling of taxation except the constitutional provisions which bar certain fields to the states. Luxuries, amusements, tobacco, and alcohol are generally considered "fair game" for all. With federal experience upon which to build, many states have encroached upon the hitherto solely federal territory of income taxation, and some have abandoned entirely the business of assessing and taxing realty in favor of the simpler job of duplicating Uncle Sam's system.

In the matter of gasoline tax duplication, however, there seems no more excuse for the federal government's adding a cent to the cost of a gallon than for tacking a tax on coal or butter or derby hats—except that it is easier to collect. Since an ingenious Oregonian "discovered" the gas tax eighteen years ago, this easy method of gaining public revenue has grown from its first few hundred thousands to a $600,000,000 annual total.

Moreover, the motoring public is probably the most heavily taxed single class of Americans. The motor car owner pays a federal tax when he buys a car, and often a state sales tax. He pays state and city license taxes, and in most states pays an ad valorem personal property tax to state, county, city, and sometimes school district. On top of this are driver's licenses. The gasoline tax is no small part of the load. Yet if the Federal Government should lift its part of the burden, the relief would scarcely be noticed by the individual motorist. What would seem to be much more important to the motorist is a check upon the diversion of gasoline taxes to uses unrelated to highway building.

Duplication of tax effort is a subject which demands quite as much attention as the overlapping of law enforcement or flood control.

Down the Thames

Book News of the Day

THE river is winding its way into literature. Recently we have had books on such widely separated rivers as the Nile and the Kennebec, a volume on the Upper Mississippi is announced for publication this fall, and here is a book on the Thames. Miss E. Arnot Robertson, a young English novelist, and her husband, H. E. Turner, voyaged down the 250 miles of the Thames between its two disputed sources and its mouth. She looked and listened; he took pictures. The results are recorded in THAMES PORTRAIT (New York: Macmillan. $4).

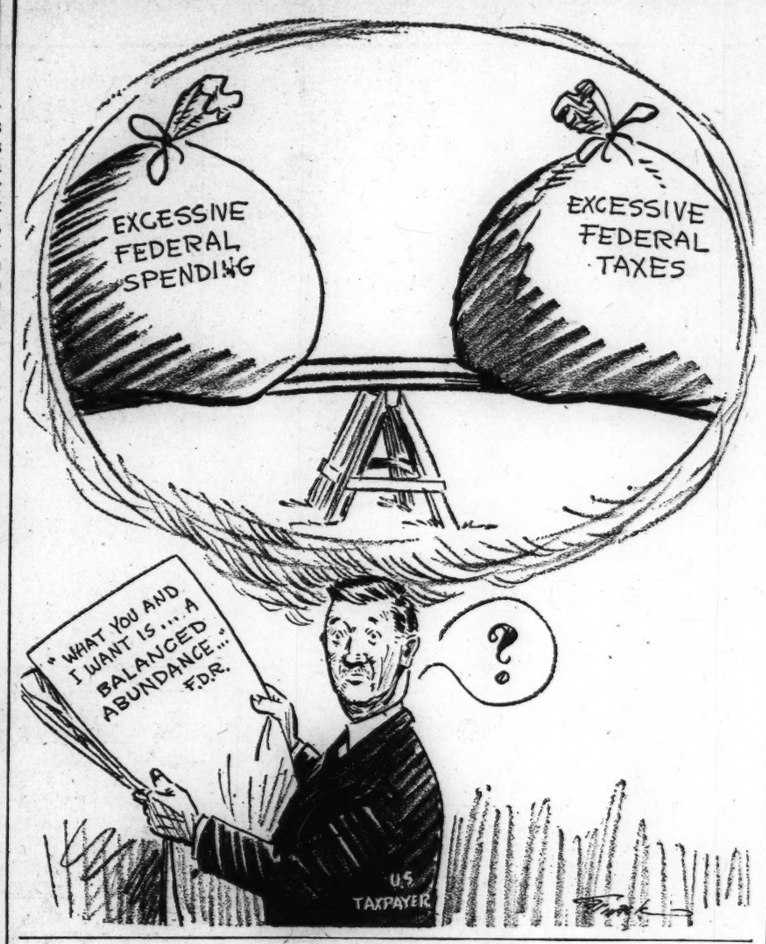
For all my enthusiasm for the river I find it difficult to respond wholeheartedly to this book. For one thing Miss Robertson doesn't make me see her river as a river. She has a keen ear for conversational vignettes, quickly senses originality in the people she meets, writes selectively well of the pageant of history through which the Thames flows. But she doesn't make me *feel* the river, its mists, currents, creeks, shoals, bends, trees, wings, bugs, color, smells, sounds, bridges, locks, and all its touch and pressure on the land through which it flows.

When she writes of the Thames below Woolwich, where the river turns into a sea lane, she writes with infectious enthusiasm of sailing barges threading their way through traffic. But where the Thames is a river for river craft, not an estuary for ships, it seems to mean little more to her than a way of locomotion, a watery highway of escape from Oxford, which she does not like, to Abingdon, which she does.

And again, there is much too much easy satire here. Most critical, cultivated people share many prejudices. They sniff at trippers, those who walk in societies, objects of hackneyed admiration, Coronation-like spectacles, hostesses who try too hard to interest their guests one in the other, and lots of other things. Miss Robertson scores many easy victories where she might better be using her keen eyes and ears, her taste and originality to record what would interest her and us. She spends too much time denying where she might affirm. She condescends, ridicules and patronizes, petting her prejudices, where she might with tolerance grow in understanding. If she tried, she might even get to like popular songs sung over the water by a young man to the accompaniment of a concertina.

At this point I begin to realize that I am neglecting the larger virtues of the book for its smaller if vexatious faults. It is because much of it is so well seen and heard, so well backgrounded in learning, so amusing with wit, that one regrets the sterilizing attitude of superiority which interferes with enjoyment. The photographs are wholly admirable, beautifully composed and full of interesting detail. R. M. H.

Sometimes a Balance With Less Abundance Is Better



Canterbury Tale

"COME in at twelve," she had said, and the English intonations of her speech really began it, for I was thinking of England as I took the usual path across the Common and circled the bandstand where the benches were filled with the warm weather gathering of people and pigeons. So the word "Canterbury" on the back page of a newspaper was enough—and in an instant a magic carpet of memory unrolled at my feet. Stepping on behind the genie who guided the rug, I was whisked straight into the blue above the Common and sailed off to England.

"Strange passenger," the genie grinned at me. "Usually they want to go back to do again what they've done before. But you want to go back to *not do* what you didn't do before. I never heard of such a thing!"

Whereupon the carpet landed me in London of a year or more ago.

* * *

"Let's go to Canterbury today," I heard my own voice saying, answered presently from behind a newspaper across the breakfast table.

"'Whan that Aprille with its shoures sote' . . . why today?"

"Because it *isn't* raining and it isn't April. And we've nothing planned, and because if we don't, perhaps we never will. Some day you would look into the mirror and says to yourself—there's the face of a man who could have gone to Canterbury and didn't. . . ."

"'Of which vertu engendered is the fleur,'" the masculine voice intoned sonorously from behind The Times. "Bus or train?"

"Bus," I chose. "We can see more of the country."

But the bus for Canterbury was pulling out at that moment. There would be another later. So we looked up a train. There was a train which would get us there for lunch. So we made preparations. These consisted in loading the camera, looking for a guidebook, and discussing whether after all, it wouldn't be better to stay in London and enjoy a seat in the Gardens.

At the entrance to the subway we observed that the day was fine, that we had some books under our arms ostensibly to read on the train, and that Hyde Park was only a stone's throw from the corner. Ten minutes later we turned in at the gates and wandered happily across the Row in search of the easy canvas chairs which make a morning in the Gardens a matter of superb comfort.

Alas, everybody else in London had also decided not to go to Canterbury that day. All pilgrimages had for their objective the Round Pond. Finally one lone beach chair fell to our lot and we took turns occupying it while the other sat on the grass. At last in the middle of a space not far off, another chair was vacated. Quietly, so as not to attract attention, one of us rose and stole toward it. As quietly, from four other directions, gentlemen escorting ladies likewise strolled stealthily into the ring. Then quite suddenly they all saw each other. Everybody halted as though struggling with the wish to be unselfish. Then with a gentle whoop, all five broke into a run toward the chair, while the five ladies applauded with laughter and cheers.

We had no lunch until very late that day, for to leave the chairs was to lose them . . . besides, the winds were the merest zephyrs, the sunshine as soft as a baby's breath, and sunlight and shadow played through the leaves above us. Over beyond, the Round Pond was encircled by children of all ages from six to sixty, sailing boats; and the Corot-like mistiness of the foliage on the opposite shore invited our glances to stray from our books more than was cultural.

"'Whan Zephyus eke with his swete brethe,'" I interrupted the quiet. "What do you suppose Canterbury is like?"

"An imposing pile of masonry, no doubt."

"We should really have taken that train."

"Most certainly."

* * *

"Are you sorry you didn't?" the genie inquired curiously, at this point.

"Well, yes, in a way, because it's a place I can't go back to now, you see."

"I see it is a minute before twelve," he admonished me. "If you wouldn't mind stepping off the carpet."

The genie evidently blew himself out like a candle, for I found my feet taking me through the exit on the far side of the Common—but I thought there was a bit of dust on my shoes from the ancient carpet. DOROTHY DESMOND

North . . South . . East . . West

Reform Versus Punishment

By Frank L. Perrin

NO ONE at all familiar with the work accomplished by Mr. Sanford Bates, now executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, and for years identified with prison work in Massachusetts and in Washington, will question his ability to speak authoritatively and wisely regarding the problems with which he is familiar. Addressing delegates to the congress of the American Prison Association recently, Mr. Bates outlined and recommended a somewhat more progressive and perhaps a much more generous policy of dealing with convicted offenders than observing students and law-enforcement officers have heretofore more than theoretically approved. He would reform the transgressor before the belief has persuaded the unfortunate that he has offended beyond forgiveness or reformation.

To implement the processes of reform and to make more certain the possibility of the derelict to beat back to the straight path, Mr. Bates would provide for the establishment of penal colonies, thus relieving jails and prisons of the crowded and often idle populations, and in the meantime permitting the useful employment of men and women in useful productive industries.

* * *

More than theoretically, and much more than idealistically, this proposal will appeal to those who have become convinced that punishment too often fails to reform. But even those thus convinced will approach somewhat cautiously any proposal which would have the effect of lessening, even in the slightest degree, the reprobation under which the convicted offender must come. There cannot yet be general assent to the theory that it is sufficient to teach youth that crime does not pay, while promising immunity in lieu of sterner punishment.

Of course Mr. Bates and those who share his views can easily prove that society has not reformed the criminal or eradicated crime by inflicting even the severest punishment. Looking backward it is discovered that since the dawn of civilization men have experimented with this very problem. From vicious extremes justice, as justice has been interpreted, has been more and more liberally tempered with mercy. The reasonableness and wisdom of forgiving or condoning, lest the punishment imposed constitute a more serious crime than that committed by the offender, have prompted succeeding generations to reinterpret their concepts of justice.

But it may be that a larger, rather than a diminishing number among those who give serious thought to these problems, are inclined to the conviction that the net results of progressive liberalism, of the more generous application of the parole system, of the careless granting of pardons by state and federal executives, and of the coddling of those who carelessly or viciously offend, has been an appreciable increase in the number of crimes committed and the continuing failure to reform those whose reformation is sought.

* * *

Perhaps some day we will all reach the reasonable conclusion that the great need, now and always, is to impress upon those tempted to transgress the law the certainty of apprehension, conviction and punishment. As to the degree of punishment it may be that we have not yet arrived at the point of understanding where wisdom directs or indicates a right course. Just now, despite the combined efforts of federal, state and community enforcement officials, courts and reformatories, predatory crimes are increasingly numerous. There remains the vain hope, apparently, that after all crime can be made to pay.

More safeguards are needed. An ounce of prevention has been said to be better than a pound of cure. We lock our doors, place our valuables in a strong box, buy insurance policies which indemnify us against loss through theft. We sit smugly in our homes or offices, lie down at night, attend the picture-show or theater, and think not at all of the invitation to criminals, old or young, juvenile or hardened veteran, to walk openly into stores and buy guns and ammunition to arm them in their attacks upon us or our property. Uncle Sam permits them to shop by mail. We make it easy for those we know will be tempted to offend.

At this stage of society's progress in seeking ways and means to protect itself without too severely penalizing its avowed enemies, it may be that the prison colony workshops and playgrounds do not offer just the solution needed and necessary. In a little city in Maine, just a day or two ago, notorious gunmen, long sought for offenses committed in other states, were captured while casually shopping for lethal weapons desired in carrying out a planned robbery or necessary in their defense against capture. Such traffic should be made impossible under state and federal law.

The Wide Horizon

Travelers to Totalitaria

By J. Emlyn Williams

BERLIN

MOST of the thousands of American visitors in Europe this summer are now back again in the United States. Many were only on pleasure bent, or, as a certain tourist agency describes it, seeking "general cultural improvement." But there were also a host of others, combining business and pleasure, seeking to learn more about the countries they visited, so as to impart this knowledge to others.

These latter are of particular interest to the totalitarian states, especially to Germany at the present time. For they are regarded as the messengers of right relations between this country and America and must be carefully looked after. When such people visit England and most of the other democratic countries they are left more or less to their own devices; they can form their own conclusions as to what is going on and consider themselves very lucky if honored by a reception from this or that society interested in international understanding or in their branch of study.

But not so in the totalitarian states. If they come in groups considered likely to be influential back home, then they will certainly not lack for official hospitality and entertainment. In fact, before the visitors have landed on German soil the program for their whole stay has often been mapped out in such a way that they have hardly a minute to see or think for themselves while here. A reception is given by this semi-official organization or that, and a visit to an institution indicating the country's progress under the present régime as contrasted with its forerunner, or to a new social experiment is always ready to hand.

* * *

That propaganda of the right sort has its compensating results is generally accepted today. But whether such semi-official, politically flavored propaganda as one meets with in totalitarian states brings in returns proportionate to the expenditure in money, time and energy remains to be proved.

Probably one of the biggest mistakes which such propaganda makes is to assume that the person to be influenced is, so to speak, just the person as he is at the moment he enters this country. But a few weeks of travel are hardly likely to remove the opinions, whether pro or con, formed through years of reading his own press or listening to his own radio news at home. In other words propaganda, like advertising, to be successful must be such as can be correlated to one's former experience. And here is the difficulty the totalitarian faces when dealing with Americans.

Opinions between propagandist and "propagandized" differ so widely on such fundamental issues as the relation between the state and the individual that progress to deeper understanding is slow. So often, too, the visitor gathers the impression that totalitarian propaganda reminds them of the well-known fact that converts to a new political, economic or other creed often claim credit for doing what other people have long been doing as part of their daily round. The result is the impression of a one-sided advocacy, which, maybe almost unconsciously by now, appears to think that before this particular system came to power, nothing was ever attempted or done toward general improvement.

In the totalitarian state, the evidence of success is before the eyes of the visitor. It is self-evident, in the form of new buildings, new auto roads, the reduction of unemployment through these things and through rearmament. The contrast between now and then, between what is and what was, is undoubtedly great. But it is questionable whether this influences the average, thinking American very deeply, seeing that in his own country much has been accomplished and by what he considers more progressive and democratic methods.

* * *

What does the visitor thus hustled round think of all this? Opinions naturally vary, but it is sure that while willing to accept all the outward signs of regeneration offered to the eye, he still has some misgivings regarding the inner meaning. "I have the feeling," one keen observer remarked in August, "as if I have been with people rather unwilling to think for themselves but willing to feel violently about what has happened in their state."

"I admired very much what I saw," another wrote to me. "I like the German people, their hospitality is wonderful, they have put up some fine buildings and have made a marvelous recovery in the last twenty years. But when thinking over it all I am nonplussed. I have tried to see how I could fit into such a régime. Strangely enough, there appeared in all this marvelous edifice of 'fatherland,' as the German now understands it, no place for me or mine. Why, President Roosevelt or King George VI, by virtue of certain offices they hold, would not only not be allowed to be public servants, but they would be ousted from public life altogether. Where there is no place for the Jew, the Freemason, the liberal, democrat, pacifist, believer in collective security or in tolerance except in silent seclusion, they seem to have wasted a lot of money to help me understand—yet somehow, I understand the thing far less now than before I left Ohio."

"I find that much good has been achieved," writes another, "but there is one 'good' which was lacking—the good of choosing one's own good."